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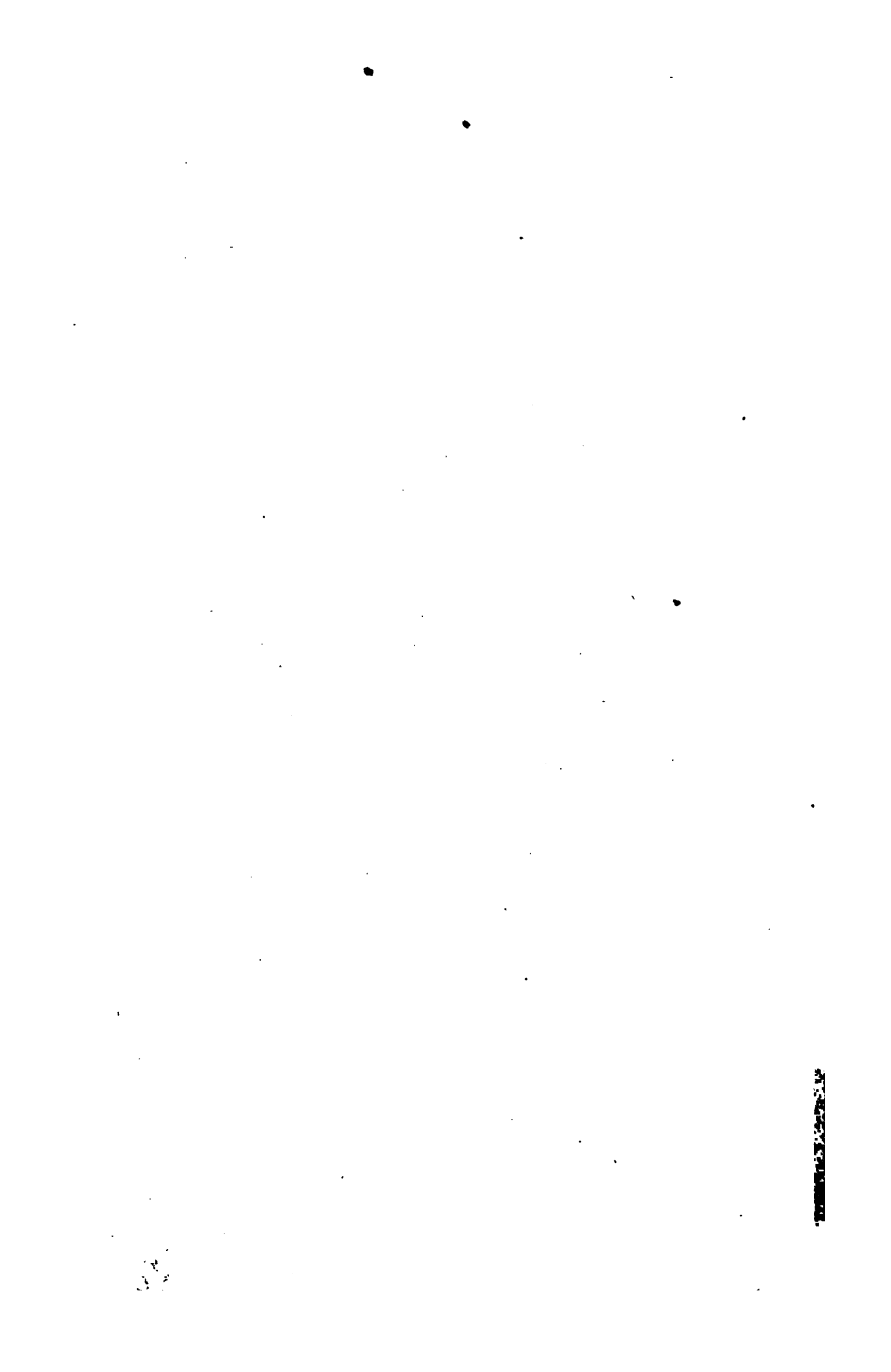
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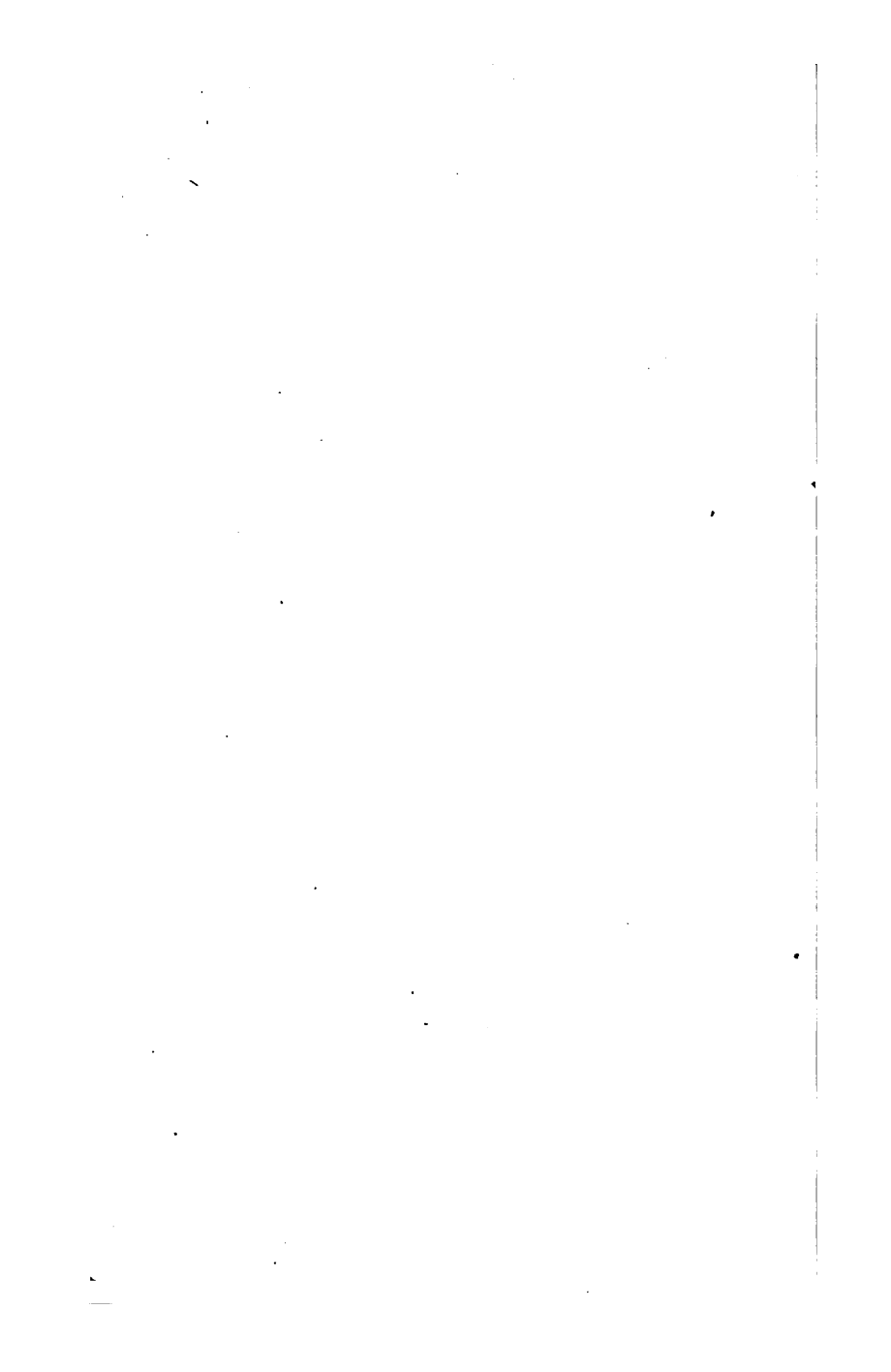


3. c. 5









úræicect

na

ḡaeḡilḡe.

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

GAELIC LANGUAGE.

*Est quiddem Lingua Hibernica; et elegans
cum primis, et opulenta.*

ÜSSER. EPIST. I.

Níḡ ðelḡ ḡñ coḡaḡ uile,
Tengḡ iḡ millḡe móḡtuile,
De ḡḡiaḡḡaib iḡ ḡḡicḡḡuile ḡlaḡ;
Caḡnt iḡ caḡḡuile cunḡḡ.

H. M'CURTIN.

Dublin.

PRINTED BY JOHN BARLOW,

29, BOLTON-STREET.

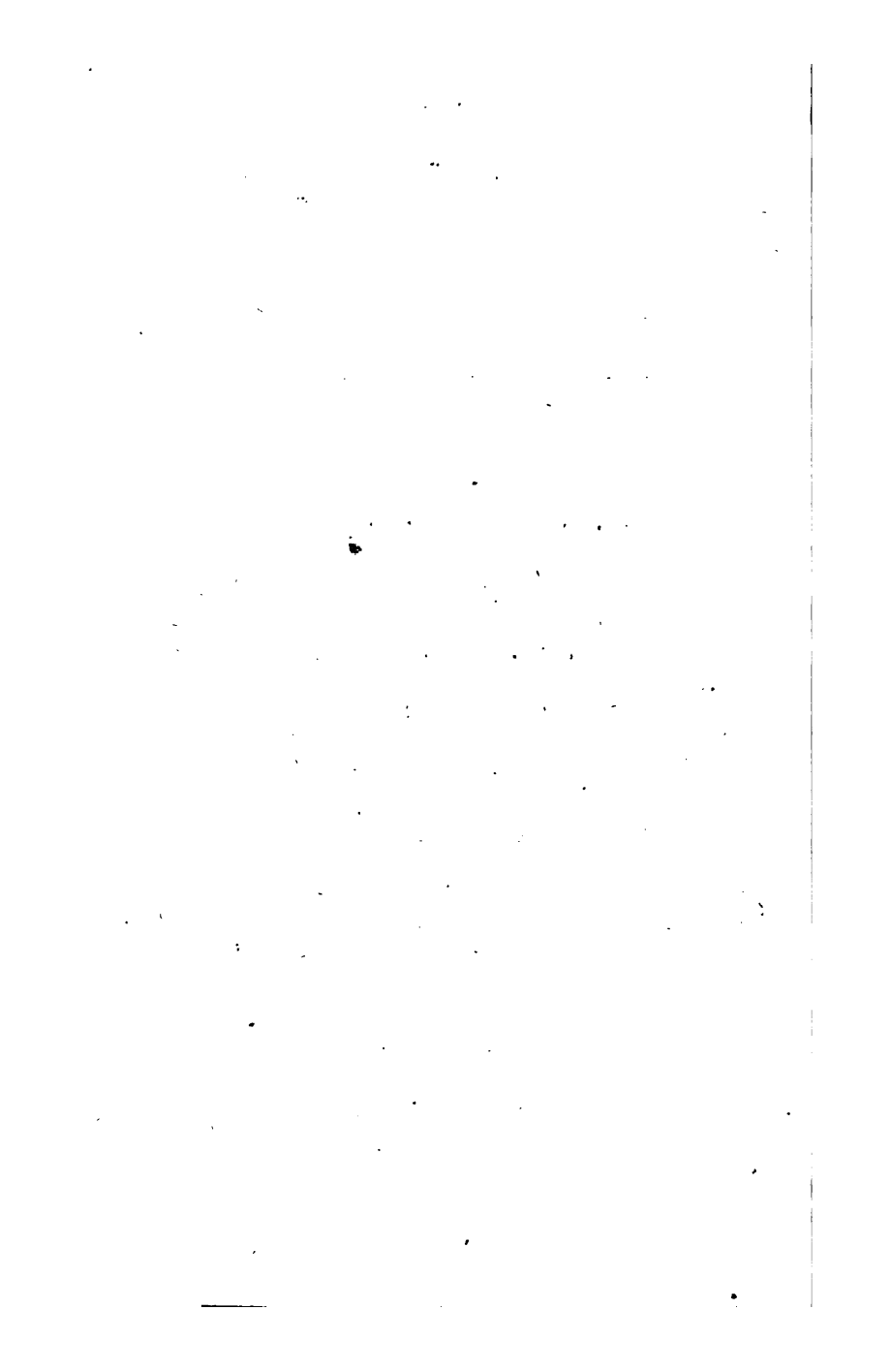
1808.



ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

TO
The Learned and Illustrious
MEMBERS
OF THE
Highland Societies
OF
LONDON AND EDINBURGH,
THIS GRAMMAR
OF THE
GAELIC LANGUAGE

Is, with every sentiment
of the most profound
admiration and respect,
humbly dedicated
by the
AUTHOR.



INTRODUCTION.

THE Language of a people, it has been universally admitted by all literary men, is the true criterion of their limitation or advancement in Civility. If harsh, grating, irregular, barren, and incongruous ; it is pronounced the dialectic medium of a rude and barbarous people ; if harmonious, elegant, flexible, copious, and expressive ; it is admitted to be the sentimental communication of a people highly cultivated in mental improvement, and consequently far advanced in civilization. The latter character has been impressed on the Gaelic Language, by the testimonies of the venerable Usher, Leibnitz, and Lhuyd, and of many other respectable personages in the walk of Literature.

It must seem strange, therefore, that the study of this language should be so little cultivated, at a time when a taste for general and diffusive learning seems universally to prevail ; but although it has been generally neglected, to the shame of Literature, for nearly three hundred years ; yet there have been from time to time, some Luminaries that dared to diffuse their vivid rays through the gloom of prejudice ; and have excited a glow of research, by which this valuable mine is now, at length, on the point of being eagerly explored ; Prejudice has been happily put to flight, and in its place, appears triumphant the fair Spirit of liberal Investigation. One, however, of late years, has ventured more boldly to step forward and calumniate ; he first declares his *ignorance* of the Gaelic, and then *ignorantly* animadvert upon what he professes not to understand. His system of misrepresentation has been brought to a very high pitch of perfection, but we will not now trespass on the reader's time by unmasking him. The following line from O'Connor's satire on Owen M'Owen, is entirely applicable to him :

Dáí léir denbád cóir na loct.

"A dunce who proved that wrong is right."

The

The study of Gaelic Language and Antiquities has, of late, been auspiciously cherished by Royal favor. Mr. Davies' "Celtic Researches" have been meritedly ushered into the world by the support, and influence of Majesty; and the Gaelic of Alba is said to be eagerly studied by distinguished personages of the Royal family. It is to be fondly hoped the venerable and elegant Mother Tongue, the improved and written Gaelic of Ireland, will exhibit just claims to equal attention and admiration. Let us hail, then, the auspicious day that opens with the cheering prospect of seeing the remains of our Literature, our Laws, Poetry and History undergo candid and rational investigation. In Dublin some Literary men have associated for this purpose; from some of them, through the medium of a friend, I have received much useful information. Their labors, it is to be hoped, will verify these almost prophetic lines of O'Molloy. *Gram. Hib. Romæ*, 1677.

Biaò an Shàobhag fà m'èr mòr,
 An n-àitè fàt na fàleac fàinól.

"The Gaelic *shall be* in high esteem,"
 "In Dublin of the goblets of rosy wine."

The first grammar of the Gaelic that we know of, was published by the Rev. Francis O'Molloy at Rome in 1677, it contains little more than a prosody, to which I am a good deal indebted. Hugh M'Curtin, a native of the County Clare, published another at Louvain in 1728. In our own day, the profound and erudite General Vallancey, an English gentleman, has successfully endeavoured to rescue our language from oblivion; he published an elaborate grammar of it, which contains much curious and original information, and particularly a laborious arrangement of the irregular verbs, for which every successive Grammarian must acknowledge himself particularly indebted. He still continues the indefatigable research of our Antiquities, to which his venerable labours give interesting attraction. To him the *History* of Ireland is indebted above estimation. In Scotland the Rev. Mr. Shaw and the Rev. Mr. Stewart have both published Grammars of the Gaelic: the latter particularly can never be too much extolled; we have with admiration to acknowledge numerous obligations; but we still must say that the contemplation of any particular dialect will never convey a complete idea of any general Language.

Would

Would to God Mr. Stewart possessed that "intimate acquaintance with the vocables and structure, both ancient and modern" of the Mother Tongue, the want of which he appears to regret; he would then, in more instances than he has done, "have ventured to restore" purity and correctness to his native dialect.

Let us now say with the poet:—

Do nēc tāngamaṛ de mīāiḃ
 Wībanač iṛ 'Eiṣenač.

"Each of us Albanian and Erinian, is of woman."

And as we are of common origin, let us labour in the common cause of reviving our common Literature, and re-erect the venerable fabric of its ancient importance.

To obviate all difficulty, in the way of acquiring æknowledge of the Gaelic Language; and to gratify the existing eagerness in this interesting pursuit, the following system has been framed: In its formation scrupulous endeavour has been made to restore the pure and ancient orthography, which from the communications

of friends, and a pretty general acquaintance with the oldest MSS, I think I have now reduced to the original standard. To this end I have found it necessary to reject the modern abusive rule of "le^{tan} le le^{tan}, ac^{ar} c^{ael} le c^{ael}" that is, "that the quality of the first vowel of every syllable must be the same (*broad* or *small*) as that of the preceding." One reason for rejecting, as far as we find it disused in old Mss. this rule so generally considered, "destructive to the original and radical purity of the Language," may be given in the words of the erudite Mr. Stewart. "Quiescent letters, both vowels and consonants, are not unfrequent in Gaelic. Though these quiescent letters have no sound themselves, they are not always without effect in pronunciation, as they often determine the sound of other letters. Most, if not all, the quiescent vowels seem to have been introduced for this purpose. They ascertain the *broad* or the *small* sound of the adjoining consonants. A consonant, as has been shown, has its *broad* sound, both when preceded and when followed by a broad vowel; and in like manner has its *small* sound, both when preceded and when followed by a small vowel. If a consonant were preceded by

" a vowel.

“ a vowel of one quality, and followed by
 “ one of a different quality ; the reader, it
 “ has been thought, might be doubtful whe-
 “ ther that consonant ought to be pronoun-
 “ ced with its broad or with its small sound.
 “ Hence this rule has long obtained in Gae-
 “ lic orthography, that “ in polysyllables the
 “ last vowel of one syllable, and the first vow-
 “ el of the subsequent syllable, must be both
 “ of the same quality.” To the extensive ap-
 “ plication, and the rigid observance of this
 “ rule, it is owing that so many diphthongs
 “ appear where one vowel is sufficient to express
 “ the vocal sound ; and that the homogeneous
 “ vowels, when used in their quiescent capacity
 “ are often exchanged for each other, or writ-
 “ ten indiscriminately. From the former of
 “ these circumstances, most of the words in the
 “ language appear loaded with superfluous
 “ vowels ; from the latter, the orthography of
 “ many words appears, in some respects, arbi-
 “ trary and unsettled. Even a partial correcti-
 “ on of these blemishes must be desirable. It
 “ may therefore be worth while to examine this
 “ long established canon of Gaelic orthography,
 “ with a view to discover whether it has been
 “ extended farther than is necessary, and whe-
 “ ther

“ther it ought not in many cases to be set
“aside.”

“The prepositive syllable ‘im,’ when followed by a small vowel, is written ‘im,’ as in ‘imlich,’ *to lick*, ‘imcheist,’ *perplexity*. But, when the first vowel of the following syllable is broad, it has been the practice to insert an *o* before the *m*, as in ‘iomlan,’ *complete*, ‘iomghaoth,’ *a whirlwind*, ‘iomluasg,’ *agitation*. Yet the inserted *o* serves no purpose either of pronunciation or orthography.—The unnecessary application of the rule in question appears most unequivocally in words derived from other languages. From the Latin words *imago*, *templum*, *liber*, are formed in Gaelic ‘iomhaigh, team-pull, leabhar.’ Nothing but a servile regard to the rule under consideration could have suggested the insertion of a broad vowel in the first syllable of these words; where it serves neither to guide the pronunciation, nor to point out the derivation.”

For the convenience of foreigners, as well as for the guidance of natives, long estranged from the correctness of their native idiom,

new

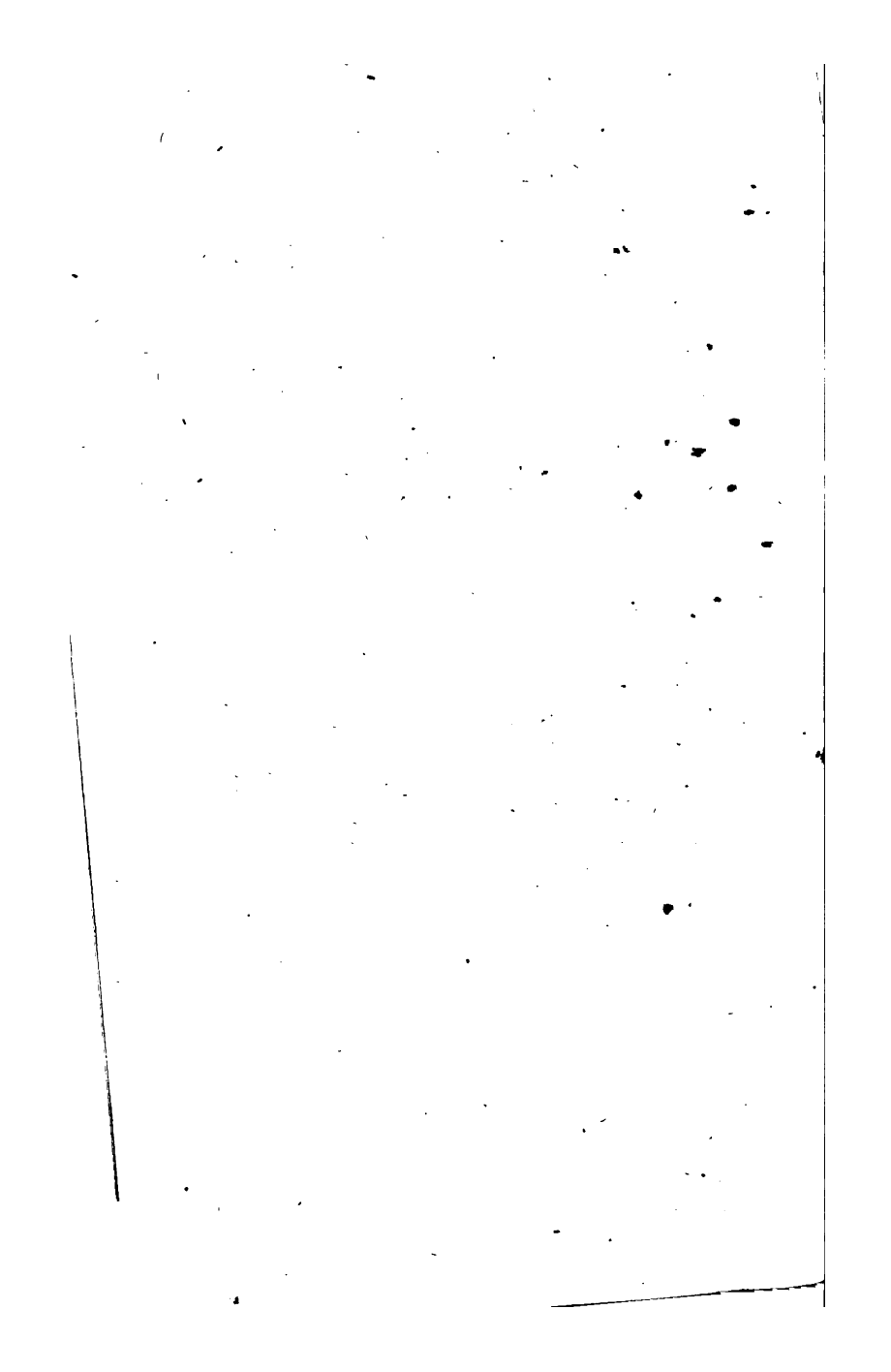
new marks of orthoëpy, lately introduced, have been adopted. The parts of Speech have been minutely investigated, through all their various forms and modifications. For the numerous inflections of nouns, authorities, where necessary, are produced, chiefly from the *Poets*, for two reasons ; first, because they are more easily referred to, 2dly, because from the very strict rules of Gaelic Prosody, it is almost impossible that corruptions can creep in. In this work is rejected all colloquial and provincial dialect, all corrupt unlettered jargon. These our efforts are in strict adherence and conformity to ancient usage, none taken at random or conjecture. The authority of the best writers to the days of Keting, as well as the philosophy of Language in general, has been religiously adhered to throughout. Supposing, however, the reader to be acquainted with the common terms of grammar, I have forbore to indulge in those philosophical distinctions, which have so much occupied Mr. Stewart ; I have adopted names, rather by courtesy, because they are familiar to us, than because they are adapted to the Language under discussion.

A uairle 'Eirenn aile,
 A tprú na ccéimenn tcombáide !
 Tpejō búr tpróm-šan gan an,
 Céimjō lom-luad búr leban.

" Nobles of beauteous 'Eire ; you Race of
 affectionate generations ! *Forsake your pro-
 found slumber without delay ; ply the earnest
 publication of your Literature.*"

E. O'C

CHARLEVILLE,
 August 8, 1808.



Gaelic Grammar.

PART I.

OF PRONUNCIATION AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

*The Gaelic Alphabet consists of seventeen Letters,
viz.*

Figure.	Name.	Power.
A a	Aifm	A
B b	Beit	B
C c	Coll	C
D d	Duir	D
E e	Eòd	E
F f	Fepn	F
G g	Gopt	G
I i	Igà	I
L l	Luir	L
M m	Muir	M
N n	Nuir	N
O o	Oip	O
P p	Peit	P
R r	Ruir	R
S s	Sail	S
T t	Teine	T
U u	Uip	U
	B	

The

The names of the letters are all taken from the names of trees. See Vallancey's Collect. O'Flaherty's Ogyg. Davies' Celtic Researches.

The old arrangement of the Alphabet was as follows, viz. B, *beit*, the birch tree; L, *luir*, quicken tree; N, *nuiñ*, or *nñ*, ash; F, *feyn*, alder; S, *willow*; O, *oak*; T, *palm*? C, *hazle*; V, *vine*; E, *ivy*; P, *peit*, i. e. B hard; R, *elder*; A, *fir*; O, *furze*; U, *heath*; E, *aspen*; I, *yew*.

The letters are divided into vowels and consonants. Of these a, e, i, o, u, are vowels; the rest consonants.

The vowels are divided into *broad* and *small* or *slender*. A, o, u, are *broad*; e, i, *small*.

The consonants are divided into *mutes*, b, c, d, f, g, m, p, t. *Liquids*, l, n, r, s. *Labials*, b, f, m, p. *Palatals*, c, g. *Linguals*, d, l, n, r, s, t.

h, is not a letter, but a mark of aspiration or rough breathing, and cannot be dispensed with, except we use in its stead, the Greek comma, or some other mark, as the ancients often did. So we find often the Greek aspiration used in words where a rough breathing is necessary. See the book of Lecan in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. When prefixed to a word, it is pronounced like *h* in *horse*; as na h-oidé, of the night.

There

There are nine diphthongs in Gaelic, æ, ai; ei, eo; ia, iu; oi; ua, iu. And four triphthongs, viz. eoi, iai, iui, uai. Wo, ea, eu, io; aoi, eai, are modern and corrupt; au, ie, oe, ou, ue, uo, oei, aei, uoi are obsolete.

The Irish, in writing, make use of one accent only, viz. The grave, drawn from right to left like the acute of the Greeks.

A long Vowel is generally marked with an Accent; as bárr, *death*; mísh, *soft*.

The other syllables are short and unaccented; and the broad vowels, in that situation, have the same short obscure sound; and hence used indiscriminately by the Poets; æ, ia, ua; and the four triphthongs, which are always long, need not be accented.

No vowels are doubled in the same Syllable, like ee, oo in English.

There are no *quiescent* final vowels, as in English and French:

1. when accented, sounds like *a* in French, or like *a* in the English words, *war*, *hall*; as bárr, *death*.

2. In the beginning of a word it sounds somewhat like the *a* in *what*; as airt, *a joint*; aĩam, *the soul*; though not quite so broad.

3. In short syllables, and in the end of words, it sounds obscurely, like *a* in *general*; as corraĩpa, *a neighbour*; oĩnta, *done*.

4. *ä*, in the beginning of a word before a broad vowel, or before the liquids, *l*, *n*, *m*, *r*; or the palatals *c*, *ç*, sounds somewhat like the English word *eye*; as *äðapc*, *a horn*; *äðfacäð*, *burial*; *äðnacðt*, *burial*; *äðp^ääð*, *adoration*; *ðäðç*, or *ðäðc*, *Thaddæus*, a proper name. But in compound words, as *äðñäiþe*, *äðmoðäð*; *ä* sounds like (2) *a*, i. e. the second sound ascribed to *a*.

5. In the end of a word, *ä*, except when accented, has an obscure sound not unlike (3) *a*; as *pecað*, *sin*.

æ, like *ay* in *mayor*; or *a* in *fare*, *care*; as *fræp*, *free*; *fræçul*, *the world*; *aen*, *one*.

ai, 1. With the accent on *a*, sounds like *a* in *far*, *bar*; but the *i* is also heard, as *cäiñ*, *täiñ*, *fräið* pronounced *kä-in*, *tä-in*, *fä-ee*; but not as if they were two syllables.

2. When *a* is not accented, the sound is made up of (2) *a*, and *i* short; like *ai* in the French word *travailler*; as *cäiñiñ*, *a girl*; *ailh*, *a cliff*. But in the end of polysyllables, *i* alone is sounded: the *a* serving only to qualify the sound of the preceding consonants; as *ätäiþ*, *a father*, pronounced *ahir*.

3. When the accent is on *i*, *a* is not pronounced; as *äiþñeð*, *joy*, pron. *eev-nas*.

4. in *aiþ*, *on*; it sounds like the *e* in *err*; so also in *fräiððiþ*, *rich*; *ðäiððiþ*, *poor*; and two or three others.

B, as

B, as in English; as *bairne*, a town.

Ḃ, like *v* in English, when *small*, *i. e.* when followed or preceded by a small vowel in the same syllable; as *aíḅ beḅ*, the woman; but when *broad*, *i. e.* before or after a broad vowel, it sounds a little more feebly; as *buaíḅ*, struck; *ḡaḡḅ*, rough:—B, before *ái*, *oí*, *uí*, *ui*, sounds as if *w* were added; as *baíḅ*, folly; *buíḅ*, yellow; pron. *bwéesh*, *bwée*.

C; broad, like *c* in *come*, *curl*; as *cúḅ*, the back; pronounced *cool*.

c; small, like *c* in *cave*, or *k* in *king*; as *oenn*, a head.

č; broad, has a guttural sound, like *ch* in *loch*; or *χ* in *χέν*; as *čuáḅ*, he went.

č; small, like *χ* in *χέν*; as *čím*, I see.

D; broad, thick and soft as in *Italian*; or like *th* in *through*; as *ḡáḅ*, a poem; pron. *dhán*. Before *l* and *n* in the middle of a word, it is pron. as if aspirated; as *cébḅá*, *coḡḡáḅ*; pron. *keyna*, *colla*; as if written *cébḅá*, *coḡḡáḅ*.

ḡ; small, as in *ver*, handsome; pron. *dheenas*.—But this must be learned from a good master.

In some parts of Ireland and Scotland, ḡ has a small sound, like *d* in *duke*, or *j* in *John*; as *as ḡlḅ*, *ḡlá*, *ḡer*, pron. *jeelish*, *jeea*, *jas*. This is corrupt and vulgar, and should be avoided.

ò; *broad*, sounds somewhat like *y*, but must be learned from a native; in the middle and end of words, it is *quiescent*.

ò; *small*, sounds like *y* in *yellow*; as ὁ ἰα! *O God!* pronounced a *yia!*

Ε, 1. Like *e* in *there*, or *a* in *fare*; as ἔρπ, *grass*; ἱστῶν, *a story*; ἑνός, *a flock*. In this case it is always accented.

2. Like *eu* in *heart*; as βεῖν, *a woman*; ἄνθρωπος, *a man*; ἡλικία, *old*. In some parts of Ireland, it is barbarously pron. like *ow* in *gown, frown*; before *nn*, as κενν, *a head*; ἑλκύν, *a valley*; pron. *kiown, gliown*.

3. Short and obscure in the middle and end of words like (3) α; as ἀνὴρ, *a man, a person*; ἔσθω, *eating*.

Εἰ, 1. *Long*, like *ei* in *reign*, or *ai* in *swain*; as ἑῖς, *a swan*; εἰς, *alms*.

2. *Short*, somewhat like *e* in *merry*; as βεῖν, *bring*; βῆξεν, *a judge*.

Εο, 1. *Long*, like *oa* in *shoal*; as ἑοῦς, *a sail*; ἑοῦς, *musick*; the *e* very short, the *o* long; not like *eo* in *pigeon*, according to Dr. Shaw.

2. *Short*, somewhat like *u* in *just*; as ποτόν, *drink*; ἑοῦς, *a key*; ἑοῦς, *a man's name*; ἑοῦς, *difference*, (obsolete;) νεός, *which*; ἑοῦς, *apart*; and its compounds; better written νεός, ἑοῦς. These being, I believe, the only words in the language in which *eo* has this sound, there seems no necessity for placing an accent

over

over o in *peof*, *ceof*, and the like, any more than over æ, 14, eoi, which are always long.

Eoi, made up of (1) eo, and i very short, as *neoiſ*, *clouds*; *meoiſ*, *fingers*.

F; as in English; as *feþ*, *a man*; *flait*, *a chief*. Before *ai*, *oi*, *ui*, it sounds like *fw*; as *faí*, *under*; *fuígeſell*, *remains*; pronounced *fwee*, *fweejall*.

ƿ, is quiescent; as *m'ƿocloſiþ*, *my dictionary*; *añ ƿiþ*, *of the man*; pron. *m'ocloir*, *an ir*.

Ʒ; broad, like *g* in *gone*; as *Ʒapþ*, *rough*; *Small*, like *g* in *give*; as *Ʒeinte*, *born*.

ſ, broad, as *oo ſaþ*, *he took*; *small*, as *oo ſeiriþ*, *he produced*; both these sound like *y*, and must be learned by the ear.

ſ, in the end of a syllable, is quiescent; as *ruſ*, *juice*.

1, 1. when accented, sounds like *i* in Italian, French, and Greek; and like *ee* in *feel*; as *ƿiñi*, *wine*; *miñi*, *soft*, *smooth*; *ƿiþ*, *true*; but the consonant which follows this accented *i* has a broad sound; as *ƿiñ*, pron. *fee-un*; *iðt*, pron. *ee-ught*, &c.

2. Unaccented, like *i* in *fin*; as *miñ*, *meal*.

3. Short and obscure like *io* in *motion*, *opinion*; as *mñ*, *small*; *bifap*, *water-cress*; *cñta*, *guilt*; *oƿ-cñni*, *above*; *ƿiþ*, Dat. of *feþ*; *a man*. This sound, for distinction sake, I have marked by a circumflex accent; though, in fact, the sound is short and obscure.

1a, *Always long*, like *ea* in *year*; as *ciall*, *sense*; *ġġiañ*, *the sun*; pron. *kee-ul*, *gree-un*.
By a few it is *barbarously* pron. like *ey* in *why*.

1ai, Is made up of 1a, and *very short*; as *Bġiañ*, of *Brian*.

1u, 1. *Long*, as *ritu*, *worthy*; pron. like *few* in English.

2. *Short*, as *pluċ*, *wet*; *tauġ*, *thick*; somewhat like *eu* in the French words *feu*, *peu*; but shorter.

1ui, Made up of (1) 1u; and *very short*; as *raui*, of *a saut*; pron. *shoo-ill*.

l; *Broad*, sounds nearly like *lh*, but must be learned from a native; as *lawn*, *a hand*; *lan*, *full*; *alt*, *a joint*.

l; *Small*, like *ll* in *million*; as *liti*, *flax*.

l; *Broad*, like *l* in *love*; as *a. lann*, *his hand*.

l; *Small*, like *l* in *list*; as *a. leban*, *his book*.

m, Like *m* in *moon*; as *mop*, *great*; *mip*, *a part*.

n; *Broad*, in the beginning or end of a word like *v* in English; as *a. matan*! *O mother!* *lann*, *a hand*; sometimes in the middle of a word, when *a* is the characteristic vowel of the syllable, it sounds like a nasal *u*, as *ramnatu*, *summer*. When preceded by *o* or *u*, it is scarcely sounded at all; as *comtinot*, *an assembly*; pronounced *co-hinol*. But still the broad

broad sounds of *m̃* vary a good deal in the different provinces, and stand in great need of some established rule.

m̃; *Small*, like *v* in *van*; as *ḡem̃ḡeṽ*, *winter*; *ḡém̃*, *mild*.

mb, Like *m*; as *nā mbañ*, *of the women*; pron. *nā mañ*.

N; *Broad*, has a thick sound; as *noí*, *nine*; *cápn*, *a heap*; *nuṽṽ*, *new*.

n; *Small*, like *n* in the second syllable of *dominion*, *opinion*; or *n* in *new*; as *neṽṽ*, *strength*.

ñ; *Broad*, like *n* in *not*; as *ṽáñ*, *a poem*; *ṽeñ*, *old*. The learner must recollect that *e* gives a *small* sound to the consonant which comes *before* it, and a *broad* sound to the consonant which comes *after* it, as in the word *ṽeñ*; *ṽ* has a *small* sound, and *ñ* a *broad* one.

ñ; *Small*, nearly like *n* in *seen*, *near*; as *ñeṽṽ*, *his strength*; *ñṽṽ*! *O strength*! *ṽuññe*, *a man*.

ng, Has a *broad* and *small* sound, which must be learned by the ear; as *ṽṽ ngṽṽṽ*, *our danger*; *ṽ ngem̃ḡeṽ*, *in winter*. *N. B.* *ng* is pron. somewhat like *ng* in *strong*, *fling*.

nn, Has also a *broad* and *small* sound, which cannot be obtained but by the ear; as *lann*, *a blade*; *lanne*, or *lunne*, *of a blade*.

O, 1. *Long*, like *o* in *store*, *lore*; as *móp*, *great*; *ḡṽ*, *gold*.

2. *Like*

2. Like *u* in *gun*; as *lom*, *bare*; *tollad*, *piercing*, *boring*

3. In a few monosyllables, among the Inhabitants of Munster, it sounds like *ow* in *fowl*; as *poll*, *a hole*. This is probably corrupt.

O₁, 1. *Long*, made up of (1) *ó* and (2) *i*; as *óip*, *of gold*.

2. *Short*; as *toit*, *will*.

3. Like (3) *ai*; as *oíde*, *night*; *cpoíde*, *the heart*; pron. *creeye*. In this case the accent should be placed on the *i*.

4. Like *ea* in *head*; as *oíve*, *a tutor*; *toip*, *east*.—There are *very few* words in which this sound obtains.

P, Like *p* in *pool*; as *penn*, *a pen*.

ph, Like *ph* in *phantom*; as *a phenn*, *his pen*.

Palib, *Papáre*, and such like, borrowed from the Greek and Hebrew, should be written with *p*, *Filib*, *Philip*; *Fapáre*, *a Pharisee*, as the Italians do.

pp, Is pronounced like *b*; as *ap ppenn*, *our pen*.

R, Like *r* in *rear*; as *penn*, *a verse*, *a share*; *puad*, *red*.

ř, *Small*, like the second *r* in *carriom*; as *a řig*! *O king*! *a řorc*, *his eye*.

N. B.

N. B. The sounds of *ř* are extremely difficult, and should be learned from a native.

S ; *Broad*, like *s* in *son* ; as řúř, an eye ; cor, a foot.

ř ; *Small*, like *sh* in *shift*, *fish* ; as říř, seed ; imř, an island.

ř ; *Broad*, like *h* in *how* ; as řúř, his eye ; řo řlánte, your health ; pron. řuzl, řlánte.

ř ; *Small*, like *h* in *heel* ; as řo řířa, my silk.

č ; *Broad*, like *th* in *thin* ; as řoř, will.— It has the same sound in Italian. The *small* sound, which is like the sound of *t* in the French word *pitié*, is nearly the same as the *broad* one, but more soft and delicate, and must be learned by the ear. In some parts of Ireland and Scotland, *č*, *small*, is pron. corruptly like *ch* in *cheese*, *cheek*, *chin*.

č ; *Broad*, like *h* in *horse* ; as řo řoř, thy will.

č ; *Small*, like *h* in *heel* ; as řo řřęřna, my lord.

č ; In the end of a word, is sounded very faintly ; as řřut, shape ; pron. řuh.

čř, Sounds like *č*, *broad* and *small* ; as řúř, the eye ; pron. řú řúř.

čř, Pron. like *č*, *broad* or *small* ; as řř řřęřna, our lord ; řř řoř, our will.

u, 1. *Long*, like *oo* in *tool*, *fool* ; or *u* in *mule* ; as řúř, the back.

2. *Short*,

2. *Short*, like *u* in *full*; as *cup*, *putting*, *placing*.

3. *Short* and *obscure*, in the end of a polysyllable, like (3) *u*; as *voṭcuṛ*, *hope*; which may also be properly written *voṭcuṛ*.

Ua, Somewhat like *oo* in *poor*; as *ḡuaḡ*, *coal*; *ṛuaṛ*, *cold*; pron. *goo-ul*, *foo-ur*. The sound is made up of (1) *u* and (3) *u*.

Ua₁, Is made up of *ua* and (2) *i*; as *ua₁ḡ*, *an hour*; *vo'ñ cḡua₁ṛ*, *to the ear*. Before *ḡ*, *ḡ*, *t*, the *i* is pron. like (1) *i*; as *cḡua₁ḡ*, *ṛḡua₁ḡ*, *lua₁t*, pron. *croo-ee*, *troo-ee*, *loo-ee*. Some more properly pronounce the *a₁* like the English word *eye*; as *croo-eye*, *throo-eye*, &c.

Ui, 1. Made up of (1) *u* and (2) *i*; as *cúig*, *five*; *ṛúil*, *an eye*.

2. Made up of (2) *u* and (1) *i*, and sounds like (3) *ai* or (3) *oi*; as *buíḡe*, *yellow*; *ṛuíḡell*, *a remnant*; *ḡṛuí* or *ḡṛaí*, *a priest of the sun*; *ṛuí*, or *ṛaí*, *a learned man*.

3. Made up of (2) *u* and (2) *i*; as *buille*, *a blow*; *ṛuif*, *blood*. Let the learner remember that *b*, *f*, *m*, before (2) *ui* and (3) *uí*, sound like *bw*, *fw*, *mw*; as *ṛuif*, *muif*; pron. *fwil*, *mwir*.

4. *Short*, in the end of polysyllables, like (2) *ai*; as *bḡiēternḡuṛ*, *of judgment*.

GAELIC GRAMMAR.

PART II.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE parts of speech are nine, viz. Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.—Of these the first five are declinable ; the rest are indeclinable.

Before we proceed, it will be necessary to pay some attention to *Aspiration* and *Eclipsis* ; two accidents, which probably owe their origin to refinement of ear, and attention to euphony.

ASPIRATION.—A consonant is said to be *aspirated*, when from whatever cause its plain sound is changed. This change is pointed out in writing by a dot, or some other mark placed over the consonant. In some cases the articulation is changed, but still formed by the same organ. In others, the articulation is formed by a different organ : Some take the sound of *h* ; others become entirely quiescent. The

c

aspirations

aspirations of consonants are pointed out in the following table :

Plain.	Aspirated.	Plain.	Aspirated.
b	b̃	m	m̃
c	c̃ or ch	n	ñ
o	õ	p	p̃ or ph
f	f̃	ɸ	ɸ̃
ɸ	ɸ̃	ɾ	ɾ̃
l	l̃	ɾ	ɾ̃

Their aspirate sounds have been already explained.

S before the *mutes*, b, c, o, ɸ, m, p, ɾ, is never aspirated.

In modern Irish and Scotch publications, *h* is used to aspirate all the consonants indifferently; but, I have observed, that in the oldest vellum MSS, *h* is never written after any consonants except c, p, ɾ.

Since the foregoing pages were printed off, it has been observed that *p*, *broad*, in the *middle* or *end* of a syllable, is *never* aspirated, but always pronounced like *r* in *roar*; as *mó p, great*. Mr. Stewart must, therefore, be wrong in assigning the same sound to '*r*,' *broad*, in '*mór, great*'; '*car, a turn*'; as to *p̃*, *broad*, in '*porc, his eye*'. So, in the *middle* or *end* of a syllable, *p*, *small*, i. e. when *followed* or *preceded* by (2) *i*, or when *preceded* by *e*, or by any diphthong or triphthong beginning with *e*, is pronounced *always* like the second *r* in *carren*,
i. e.

i. e. exactly like the aspirate sound ascribed to μ . See page 10. It seems, then, more correct and simple to write $b\mu eite\tilde{n}$, $\xi\mu a\tilde{n}$, $\mu a\tilde{i}\tilde{o}\tilde{b}\mu$, $\nu a\tilde{i}\tilde{o}\tilde{b}\mu$, $a\tilde{t}a\mu$, $a\mu$, with a plain μ , than $b\mu eite\tilde{n}$, $\xi\mu a\tilde{n}$, $\mu a\tilde{i}\tilde{o}\tilde{b}\mu$, &c. as in page 4.

From this it appears, that there is no necessity of aspirating μ , except in the *beginning* of a syllable, as $mo \mu o\mu c$, *my eye*; $a \mu \xi!$ *O king!* All this is confirmed by the opinions of some of the best scholars of Munster and Conacht, who have been consulted upon it. From this forward it has been deemed unnecessary to aspirate μ , except in the beginning of a syllable.

ECLIPSIS—Is where a primary or radical initial consonant is annihilated or extinguished by some adventitious consonant prefixed. The letter, so eclipsed, can never be omitted in writing.

b	Is eclipsed by	m	as	$\mathfrak{X}\mu$	$m\mu\tilde{a}\tilde{n}$, <i>our sorrow</i> ;
c		c		$cc\tilde{a}\mu$,	<i>cause</i> ;
o		n		$no\tilde{a}\tilde{n}$,	<i>poem</i> ;
f		f		$\mu\mu\tilde{a}\tilde{n}$,	<i>blood</i> ;
o		n		$ng\tilde{a}\mu$,	<i>danger</i> ;
p		p		$pp\tilde{e}\tilde{n}$,	<i>pen</i> ;
t		t		$tt\tilde{o}\tilde{a}\tilde{n}$,	<i>will</i> .

The same accidents, which cause an initial consonant to be eclipsed, require n to be prefixed to initial vowels; as $a\mu a\tilde{n}$, *bread*, $a\mu n-a\mu a\tilde{n}$, *our bread*.

S is eclipsed by τ; as αἱ τῦνί, *the eye*; αἱ, *their*; αἱ, *our*; ὑαῖ, *your*; να, *of the*; (gen. plur. of αἱ, *the*;) αἱ, *whether*; να, *if*; and several other words cause eclipsis; as α mbάπο, *their bard*; αἱ mbάπο, *our bard*; να mbάπο, *of the bards*, &c. Yet we never say αἱ τῦνί, *our eyes*; να τῦνί, *of the eyes*, but αἱ ῦνί, να ῦνί; this is the reason for not giving τ a place in the table of eclipsis.

Some Grammarians suppose, that ϣ is eclipsed by m and σ, or τ; as m'ῥεόι, *my flesh*; σ'ῥεόι, or τῥεόι, *your flesh*; but m and σ, in these cases, are only euphonic contractions of mo and so, which aspirate every consonant; the aspirate ϣ is quiescent; as may be seen in the chapter on pronunciation; and the σ is cut off to prevent *hiatus*.

The sounds of the letters, when eclipsed, have been explained in their proper place.

gc, ḃr, bp, σc, are often written for cc, ff, pp, tt. I have scarcely ever seen c, f, p, t, eclipsed in the old MSS; it is probable, that the ancients considered it superfluous to reduplicate the same letter, when its relative position, or the construction of the sentence, clearly pointed out the pronunciation.

L, m, n, p, are never eclipsed.

OF THE ARTICLE.

IN Gaelic there is but one Article, *viz.* *Ṙñ*, which corresponds to the English *the*; as *ṙṙṙ*, *a man*; *beñ*, *a woman*; *Ṙñ ṙṙṙ*, *the man*; *Ṙñ beñ*, *the woman*. The article has but one genuine inflection, and is thus declined :

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Mas.	Fem.	Mas. and Fem.
Nom. <i>Ṙñ</i> , <i>the</i> ;	<i>Ṙñ</i>	<i>na</i> , <i>the</i> , in all the cases.
Gen. <i>Ṙñ</i> , <i>of the</i> ;	<i>na</i>	
Dat.		
Ac. & }	<i>Ṙñ</i> Mas. & Fem.	
Voc. }		

It will be here necessary for the learner to commit to memory the following Rules; which, though strictly belonging to Syntax, we have judged expedient to insert in this place, being frequently exemplified in the course of the declensions.

Rule 7.—*Ṙ* is cut off, in the dative case, after a preposition ending in a vowel; as *ṙo'ñ*, *to the*; *ó'ñ*, *from the*; *ṙe'ñ*, *of the*; *ṙá'ñ*, *under the*; commonly but obscurely written *ṙoñ*, *óñ*, &c.

Rule 8.—The article aspirates all *feminine* nouns in the nominative and accusative singular, and masculines in the genitive singular; as *Ṙñ beñ*, *the woman*; *Ṙñ ṙṙṙ*, *of the man*; and all nouns, *mas.* or *fem.* in the *dat. singular*:

Except, 1. Nouns, whose initial consonant is *o*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *r*, or *t*; as *añ* *oipn*, of the fist; *añ* *tige*, of the house; *añ* *piš*, of the king; not *añ* *oipn*, *añ* *tige*, *añ* *piš*.

2. In nouns beginning with *r*, followed by a vowel or liquid, the article requires *τ* to be prefixed to *r* in the gen. and dat. of masculines, and nom. dat. and acc. of feminines; as *añ* *rægał*, the world; gen. *añ* *τrægał*; dat. *oñ* *τrægał*. *æn* *τrúł*, the eye; gen. *na* *rúłā*; dat. *oñ* *τrúł*; acc. *añ* *τrúł*. In other words, *τ* is prefixed to *r* in every case where the article aspirates *b*, *c*, *f*, *s*, *m*, *p*.

S, when followed by a mute, is never aspirated.

Rule 9.—The article requires *τ* to be prefixed to the nom. and acc. singular of masculines, and *h* to the gen. singular of feminines, beginning with a vowel; as *an* *τ-añam*, the soul; *na* *hingine*, of the daughter.

Rule 10.—*Ų*, the sign of the vocative case, causes Aspiration of every initial consonant in the sing. and pl. numbers; as *a* *piš*! *O* king! *a* *tige*ma! *O* Lord! *a* *bařva*! *O* ye bards! This *a* is an interjection, and not any inflection of the definite article, as some have supposed.

Rule 11.—*Na*, in the plural, requires *h* before a vowel; as *na* *heřc*, the fishes; *oñ* *na* *hinginiš*, to the daughters; but in the gen. it takes *n*, as *na* *n-alc*, of the joints; *na* *n-iařc*, of the fishes.

Rule

Rule 12.—In the gen. pl. na, requires eclipsis; as na mbápc, *of the bards*; na ccor, *of the legs*; na nouf, *of the elements*; na ppleò, *of the poets, &c.*

In the common colloquial dialect, and in modern Scotch publications, n is cut off before an aspirate (except p;) as a' beñ, *the woman*; which is written instead of añ beñ; with how much propriety may well be doubted. So in English, *f* is often dropped; as 'the top o' the house,' for 'of the house.'

In the Scotch dialect, am is used for añ before a labial; as am pcp, *the man*; am baife, *the town*. And nam, for na, in the gen. pl. as nam bápc, *of the bards*; nam pcp, *of the men*; for na mbápc, na pcp; and nañ before a palatal or lingual; as nañ cor, *of the legs*; nañ púl, *of the eyes*; nañ tigeppñao, *of the Lords*; for na ccor, na púl, na tigeppñao.

OF NOUNS.

To Nouns belong Gender, Declension, Case, and Number.

There are two genders, *masculine* and *feminine*. The following rules, applying chiefly to nouns ending with a consonant, will assist the learner

learner in discovering the gender of a large portion of nouns; for the rest he may consult the vocabulary at the end of this grammar.

1. Derivatives in *αιπε*, *οιρ*, *αδ*, *αιδε*, *υιδε*, *υιδ*, *αρ*, are generally *masculine*; as *ρελγαιπε*, a *hunter*; *κλαρπειρ*, a *harper*; *μαρκαδ*, a *horseman*; *ρελαιδε*, a *story-teller*; *ρογλυδ*, a *robber*; *βερτεμιαρ*, *judgment*.

2. Diminutives in *αιν*, are *masculine*; as *ποταιν*, a *little wheel*.

3. Diminutives in *ιν*, and *ος*, are *feminine*; as *πλατιν*, a *little wand*; *κουκος*, a *little cup*.

4. Most derivatives in *ατ*, are *feminine*; as *μεγατ*, a *kingdom*.

5. Abstract nouns formed from the genitive of adjectives, are *feminine*; as *γαλε*, *whiteness*; *φιννε*, *fairness, whiteness*; *βοιλλε*, *blindness*.

6. Names of countries, towns, diseases, are *feminine*; as *Ειπε*, *Ireland*; *Σκωτα*, *Scotland*; *Τερμαρ*, *Κρυαδα*, *Εμαιν*, *names of towns*.

7. Most polysyllables, whose last vowel is broad, are *masculine*; except those mentioned in rules 2, 3, 4, 6.

8. Most polysyllables, whose last vowel is small, are *feminine*; except those noticed in rule 1.

OF DECLENSION.

IN Declension, the formation of cases depends on the last vowel of the nominative; the last vowel, therefore, of any declinable word, may be called the *characteristic* vowel. We shall then divide nouns into *three Orders*: *First*,—Nouns, whose characteristic vowel gives a *broad* sound to the final consonant, *viz.* *a, o, u, é, e, í, í.* *Second*,—Nouns, whose characteristic vowel is *i*, *short*, which gives a *small* sound to the final consonant. *Third*,—Nouns ending in a Vowel or Diphthong.

Each of these orders, it has been found expedient to subdivide into *declensions* or *classes*; the necessity of which is obvious, from the variety of changes on the terminations, as tending to remove obscurity, and avoid an endless train of exceptions. The three orders might have been called *declensions*, and the classes *exceptions*; but when some hundreds of nouns belong to almost every class or exception, it seems more clear and natural to arrange them as separate and distinct Declensions.

The cases are five, *viz.* Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.

Before we proceed to the Declensions it will be necessary to attend to two accidents of inflection, namely: Attenuating and making broad, the characteristic vowel, called by the Irish *cæluḡaḃ* and *letnúḡaḃ*.

Cael-

Caelúgáð.

2, *Proper Atten.* ai; *Improper Atten.* oi, ui;

æ,	ái;	—;
é,	éi;	eoí;
e,	ei;	i;
eo,	eoí;	iúi;
i,	i;	—;
la,	éi;	laí;
lu,	iui;	—;
o,	oi;	ui;
u,	ui;	oi;
ua,	uai;	—;

Lænuúgáð.

2i, into	a;	lai, into	la;
ai,	æ;	iui,	iu;
ei,	e;	oi,	o;
eoí,	eo;	uai,	ua;
i,	e;	ui,	u.

There are a few examples of irregular cœl-úgáð, as mac, meic, mic; bíðð, bíð; la, læ, laí; beo, bí; cnu, cnaí.

Final ð, becomes ġ, when attenuation takes place; as maíiað, gen. maíiaġ.

Final o, when transposed, becomes t; as aðpáð, gen. aðpáta.

I. DE-

I. DECLENSION.

The first Declension comprizes Nouns, which are Attenuated in the *Genitive Case*.

N. B. There are several Examples given in order to exercise the learner.

Bápo, mas. a poet.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. aĩ bápo;	na bápo,
Gen. aĩ bápo;	na mbápo;
Dat. ó'ĩ mbápo;	ó'ĩ bápoaib, bápoa;
Acc. aĩ bápo;	na bápoa;
Voc. a bápo;	a bápoa.

Saep, mas. a carpenter.

Nom. aĩ saep;	na saep;
Gen. aĩ saep;	na saep;
Dat. ó'ĩ saep;	ó'ĩ saepaib, saepa;
Acc. aĩ saep;	na saepa;
Voc. a saep;	a saepa.

Tápet, mas. a chieftain.

Nom. aĩ tápet;	na tápet;
Gen. aĩ tápet;	na tápet;
Dat. ó'ĩ tápet;	ó'ĩ tápetai, tápet;
Acc. aĩ tápet;	na tápet;
Voc. a tápet;	a tápet.

Saep,

іаѣ, mas. a fish.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. аѣ іаѣ;	на хііѣ;
G. аѣ ііѣ;	на н-іаѣ;
D. аѣ аѣ іаѣ;	аѣ на іаѣаѣ, іаѣаѣ;
A. аѣ іаѣ;	на іаѣаѣ;
V. а ііѣ;	а іаѣаѣ.

GENERAL RULES,

For the formation of the Cases of the Nouns of the first Declension.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

Genitive.—The genitive, is formed from the nominative, by attenuating or making small the characteristic vowel : And *Note*, That all polysyllables take both the proper and improper attenuation, except their last syllable be accented ; as *ѡѡѡѣѣ*, *hope* ; gen. *ѡѡѡѣѣѣ* or *ѡѡѡѣѣѣ*.

Dative.—Is formed by making broad the genitive ; as nom. *ѡѡѡѣѣ* ; gen. *ѡѡѡѣѣѣ* or *ѡѡѡѣѣѣ* ; dat. *ѡѡѡѣѣѣ* or *ѡѡѡѣѣѣ*.

Accusative.—Like the nominative.

Vocative.—Like the genitive.

PLURAL NUMBER.

Nominative.—like the gen. singular.

Genitive.—Like the nom. sing.

Dative.—Is formed by adding *аѣѣ*, or *аѣ*, to the dative sing. as *ѡѡѡѣѣѣѣѣѣ*, *ѡѡѡѣѣѣѣѣѣ* ; *ѡѡѡѣѣѣѣѣѣ*, or *ѡѡѡѣѣѣѣѣѣ*.

Accusative

Accusative and Vocative,—By adding *a* to the dative sing.

N. B. The *accusative* pl. is often like the *dative* pl.

PARTICULAR RULES.

Genitive.—Monosyllables, whose characteristic vowel is *a* or *o*; unaccented, take the *improper* attenuation also, as do those in *eo* or *é*, accented.

Crann, mas. a tree.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. *aí* crann ;

na crioinn, craínn ;

G. *aí* crioinn, or craínn ;

na ccrann ;

D. *eo*'í craínn, crioinn ;

eo ía ccrannaib, or ccranna ;

A. *aí* ccrann ;

na ccranna, crioínn ;

V. *a* crioínn, or craínn ;

a ccranna, crioínn ;

Corp, mas. a body.

N. *aí* Corp ;

na cuirp, coirp ;

G. *aí* cuirp, coirp ;

na ccorp ;

D. *eo*'í coirp, cuirp ;

eo ía ccoraib, -ra, cuirpaib, -ra ;

A. *aí* ccorp ;

na ccora, cuirpa ;

V. *a* cuirp, coirp ;

a ccora, cuirpa.

D

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

Tig leḡ no aṁṁṁ aṁ fhuinn,
Bér ní hanḁér a n-abpuim.

T. M'Daire.

Luēt aṁ boṁṁaṁ muḡ oṁṁṁ
Lomṁaṁ o'ulc iḡ o'ṁṁṁḡḡḡ.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Seól, mas. *a sail.*

N. aṁ ṁeol ;	na ṁeol, ṁiul ;
G. aṁ ṁeol, ṁiul ;	na ṁeol ;
D. bo'ṁ ṁeol, ṁiul ;	bo ṁa ṁeolaḡ, ṁiula ;
A. aṁ ṁeol ;	na ṁeola, ṁiula ;
V. a ṁeol, ṁiul ;	a ṁeola, ṁiula.

'Eii, mas. *a bird.*

N. aṁ ṁeii ;	na heoiṁ, héii ;
G. aṁ eoiṁ, éii ;	na n-éii ;
D. bo'ṁ eoiṁ, éii ;	bo ṁa héiiḡ, heoiṁ, héii ;
A. aṁ ṁeii ;	na heoiṁ, héii ;
V. a eoiṁ, éii ;	a eoiṁ, éii.

Nél, *a man's name*, makes g. s. Niul ; but
Niull has regularly Néill. — Biaḡ, *food*, makes
bíḡ ; mac, *a son*, has mic or meic ; fiaḡ, *a raven*,
g. s. fiaḡ or feic ; miaḡ, *a scale*, g. s. miaḡ or
meic.

Some ending in ḡ, have the genitive in ḡ ;
as eḡ, *a horse*, g. s. eic ; laeḡ, *a hero*, g. s. laic ;
cṡḡ, *saffron*, g. s. cṡḡ or cṡḡḡ.

Ceḡ.

Ceprt, neprt, feprt, cñer, make the gen. ceprt ór cıpt, &c.—Beprt, cet, ðeprɣ, leıñb, leprc, make g. s. beıprt, ceıt, ðeıprɣ, leıñb, leıprc.

Dative.—Fepr, a man; cenn, a head; make d. s. fıpr or fepr; cınn or cenn. Bıað, food, sometimes forms the dat. sing. bıuð.

Fine Chuıprc mñic Luıgðet láıñ,
 Ða ðen bıpr 'ɣ a n-ıngðáıf.

Torna Eıges.

Ðo tðáıprc cheırt ðo Chprırt ðáıð.

Id.

Truaɣ mo tıprɣ ɣo lðð Deırg,
 ʔ fıɣ nð ccell ıpr nð ccloɣ.

D. M. O'Daly.

PLURAL.

Nominative.—Many nouns have a nom. plural like the accus. pl. as minn or mıñna, *diadems*; prıð or prıðð, *debts*; prıım or prııma, *psalms*; prceıf or prcéfð, *stories*; meıpr or méprð, *fingers*. So all nouns of two or more syllables which have an accent on the last syllable; as tıñóf, *an assembly*, nom. pl. tıñóıf or tıñófð. Baprıñ, *a baron*, nom. pl. baprıñ or baprıña, mřecáñ, *the navel*, nom. pl. mřecáñ or mřecáña. Some insert t; as múpr, *a wall*, nom. pl. múprð; æen, *an ace*, nom. pl. æenð; lón, *a marsh*, nom. pl. lónte (Scotch;) coɣðð,

war, nom. pl. *cogta*. The Poets add *e* in the nom. pl. to nouns ending in *ac*; as *uaíaiḡe*, *burdens*; *oíolaiḡe*, *inches*; *beíaiḡe*, *ways*.

Táinic trá aḡi boḡb laeḡ,
 Aḡi cupaḡo cḡoḡa Conlaeḡ, .
 Aḡn 'r na múrtha ḡaḡta ḡḡinn,
 O Dhún-Scataiḡ ḡo h-'Eḡinn.

Anon.

A ccaḡa a ccoḡtha ḡo éloḡ,
 Léiḡḡeo óim maḡ vo ḡelloḡ.

L. O'Clery.

Some transpose the final consonant in the nom. pl. as *cíoríneḡ*, *a sword*, nom. pl. *cíoríne* or *cíorín*, gen. *cíoríneḡ* or *cíoríneḡo*, dat. *cíoríníḡ*, acc. *cíoríne*, &c. *uḡall*, *an apple*, nom. pl. *uḡla*; so *caingeti*, *vaingeti*, *ḡuḡell*, *veinher*, *meiḡell*, *ḡeimel*, *ḡcḡíbeim*, *angeḡ*, *imell*; *voḡur*, *a door*; *ḡolur*, *light*; *toḡaḡo*, *fruit*; *make voḡiḡe*, *ḡoilḡe*, *veḡḡe orcaḡḡe*.

Native.—Some nouns, in *ac*, form the dative pl. by adding *íḡ* to the gen. sing. as *uaíac*, *a burden*, dat. pl. *uaíaiḡíḡ*; others suffer Syncope, and are formed from the acc. pl. as *éiḡeḡ*, *a learned man*, dat. pl. *éiḡḡíḡ*; *capall*, *a horse*, dat. pl. *caḡíḡíḡ*; *coiḡeḡ*, *a cock*, dat. pl. *coiḡéíḡ*.

Aiḡe a tá aḡ tairthe ḡeḡ,
 Lé'ḡ ḡḡaíḡ-ḡe trá ḡo ttuileḡ.

T. M'Daire.

1ḡ

Jr ias na dóirse a veir me,
Do beir ag písteo neimhe.

B. O'Hussey.

Ní pius lá go laite éga,
Air éigsibh fíois tíge tpuim,
Gan beir luét cata no comne,
Re huét flata clomne Chumn.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Accusative & Vocative.—Many nouns, chiefly Dissyllables, whose last syllable is *short*, suffer syncope in the acc. voc. and dat. pl. as maíiá, a monk, acc. pl. maíiá, dat. pl. maíiáib; so eoíá, a scientific person, eoíá, eoíáib. Nouns which thus suffer syncope or lose a syllable, have two genitives plural. Ex. Na maíiá or na maíiáob; na n-éigef or na n-éigefob; na ccoifé or na ccoiféob, &c.

& Eolcha 'Eipenn áipoe,
Slomniob do ááe gan ááipoe.

G. Kevin.

'Eipitig a 'Eigsi Banba,
Ta bpaib cumm uair agallna.

J. O'Clery.

Nouns, which have two datives singular, have two datives plural formed from both: Ex. fep, a man, d. s. fep or fip, dat. pl. 1st, fepaib or fepa; 2nd, fipa.

In the Scotch dialect, many nouns form their nom. pl. in áá; as lebpáá or lebpááe, books;

so the Irish say *clápaḱa*, *boards*; *riaḡlaḱa*, *rules*; but such nominatives never occur in good writers.

II. DECLENSION.

Nouns which have a broad encrease in the genitive singular; and here note, that *all* nouns of this declension have a second form, like nouns of the first declension, except *short monosyllables*; as *ḡḡut*, *uḱt*, *ḡut*; and nouns in *aḱt* and *eḱt*; as *móḡbáḱt*, *ḡḡaíḱeḱt*, *úḡlaḱt*.

EXAMPLE.

Tinneḡ, mas. *Sickness*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. aḡ <i>tinneḡ</i> ;	na <i>tinneḡ</i> , <i>tinneḡa</i> ;
G. aḡ <i>tinneḡ</i> or <i>tinneḡa</i> ;	na <i>tinneḡ</i> ;
D. óḡ <i>tinneḡ</i> ;	ó ḡa <i>tinneḡa</i> , <i>tinneḡa</i> ;
A. aḡ <i>tinneḡ</i> ;	na <i>tinneḡa</i> ;
V. a <i>tinneḡ</i> or <i>tinneḡ</i> ;	a <i>tinneḡa</i> .

Socennaḡ, mas. *superiority*; *Pappḡur*, mas. *Paradise*; *imḡaḡ*, mas. *rowing*; *ḡḡáḱ*, mas. *love*; *ingḡiaḡ*, *astonishment*; *Fepḡur*, *Wengur*, *ḡupḡaḱ*, *Donḡar*, *ḡeḱ*, *O'Kill*, Proper Names of Men.

Slán let a *Íarḡa Aḱḱa*,
 ḡ *arteḡaḱ oppaḱna*.

R. O'Husey.

Seḱt

Seòt mic òe Saòb ingiù Chumh,
De clainn Oililla 'Olum.

Cormac M'Cullenan,

Faitèe bapp-tair an dàin oaitgùl,
'Uip pharthais no a hartgim í.

T. D. O'Higgin.

The *short monosyllables* and nouns in *aèt*,
have the broad inflection *only*; as

Cat, mas. *a battle*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. aìn cat;	na cata;
G. aìn cata;	na ccat;
D. do'n cat;	do ña catairb, cata;
A. aìn cat;	na cata;
V. a cat;	a cata.

So er, mas. *a waterfall*; dat, mas. *colour*;
riḡaèt, fem. *a kingdom*.

Exceptions, 1.—Monosyllables whose characteristic vowel is u, change it into o: in the cases which increase; as

Sput, mas. *a stream*.

N. aìn sput;	na spota;
G. aìn tpsputa;	na sput;
D. do 'h tpsput;	do ña spotaib, spota.

So cput, gùt, luy, bput, uèt, put, spùt.—
Luḡ, mas. *a proper name*, makes, gen. laḡa,
Loḡa ar Luḡa.

2.—*î* is changed into *e*; as *bîr*, *a spit, sharp point*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>aî bîr</i> ;	<i>na bepa</i> ;
G. <i>aî bepa</i> ;	<i>na mbeþ, bîr</i> ;
D. <i>vo'î bîr</i> ;	<i>vo ña bîpaib, bepaib, bepa</i> ;
A. <i>aî bîr</i> ;	<i>na bepa, bîpa</i> ;
V. <i>a bîr</i> ;	<i>a bepa, bîpa</i> .

So *blîct, çîr, cît, çît, rîr, linn, a disease* ;
þît, rîct, lîr, rîc, rîib, rîct.

3.—*Loç, mas. a lake*, is thus declined :

N. <i>aî loç</i> ;	<i>na loça or laça</i> ;
G. <i>aî loça or laça</i> ;	<i>na loç</i> ;
D. <i>vo'î loç, laç</i> ;	<i>vo ña loçaib, laçaib, loça</i> ;
A. <i>aî loç</i> ;	<i>na loça, laça</i> ;
V. <i>a loç</i> ;	<i>a loça, laça</i> .

4. —A few nouns in *act*, have a double form of inflection ; like *tinner*, *viz. añaact, appact, bennaact, cennaact, connact, oûract, oûtract, pupract, puñact, gupract, gluñract, guaract, iaract, mallact, lemñact, uñact, cuñact, ábaact, váract* ; and probably a few others.

5.—*Séo, a jewel* ; *téo, a string* ; *tréo, a flock*, have the improper attenuation. Ex.

N. <i>aî séo</i> ;	<i>na reoro, réoa</i> ;
G. <i>aî treoro, tréoa</i> ;	<i>na réo</i> ;
D. <i>vo'î treoro, tréo</i> ;	<i>vo ña réoib, réoa</i> ;
A. <i>aî séo</i> ;	<i>na reora, réoa</i> ;
V. <i>a reoro, réo</i> ;	<i>a reora, réoa</i> .

6.—*Ollañ,*

6.—Ollam, bpeitem, oulem, cerven, felden, oipem, vailen, fellram.—Add n to the second form. Ex.

SINGULAR.

- N. am bpeitem, *the judge* ;
 G. an bpeitun, bpeiteman, *of the judge* ;
 D. vo'an bpeitem, bpeiteman, *to the judge* ;
 A. am bpeitem, *the judge* ;
 V. a bpeitun, bpeiteman ! *O judge !*

PLURAL.

- N. na bpeitun, bpeiteman, *the judges* ;
 G. na mbpeitem, mbpeiteman, *of the judges* ;
 D. vo na bpeiteman, —emnan, —emna, *to the*
 A. na bpeitun, —emna, *the judges* ; [*judges* ;
 V. a bpeitun, —emna, —emnan ! *O judges !*

Talam, fem. *the earth*, makes gen. talman, dat. talmun; the regular gen. talan is used; but rarely occurs.

Do bi ap tpevaib an talaimh,
 Si ap fegain vo b' egramail.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Solan, *Solomon*, makes in the gen. Solan, Solman, Solma; dat. Solan, Solmun; nom. pl. Solun, Solmun; gen. Solan, Solman; Solman, Solman; acc. Solma, Solman, &c.

7.—Nouns

7.—Nouns in *ao* and *eo*;—change the final *o* into *u* or *e*, and are thus declined :

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>oúnao</i> ;	<i>oúnaio, oúnta</i> ;
G. <i>oúnaio or oúnta</i> ;	<i>oúnao, oúntao</i> ;
D. <i>oúnao</i> ;	<i>oúnaoibh, oúntaibh, &c.</i>

So *imao, buaíao, oepao, múnao, dénao, puagao, &c.* make *imta, buaíta, oepíta, muíta, or múinte, dénta, puagta, &c.*

But *iúnao, tífneao, congnao, coríao, aópaó, cunníao, eopao, and the like*, which have more than one consonant in the middle ; add a syllable in the genitive, for euphony sake, thus : *iúgaínta, tífneanta, conganta, coranta, aópaínta, cunnáínta, eopáínta* ; not *iúnta, tífneanta, &c.*

*Inmáin típ aí típ úo íorp,
 Aíba co n-a hingantaibh.*

Tale of Deirdre.

When the last vowel of the penultimate syllable is small, the genitive may have either a broad or small encrease : Ex. *Aígneó, gen. aígneo, aígenta, aíginte* ; so *ícemleo, laírneó, &c.*

Some nouns suffer syncope ; as *aíallamh, conversation, gen. aígallamh or aígallmha.*

*A híarós na tataíp Tópna,
 'S íaí é a n-aít buí n-agallmha.*

L. O'Clery.

The

The following have only one genitive, which is formed by transposing the final consonant of the nominative; as *piāḡaī*, *piḡaī*, *viḡaī*, *coīann*, *ḡpītoīaī*, *ḡpūaīīeī*, *olann*. *Dative*, *piāḡaīī*, *piḡaīī*, *viḡaīī*, *coīanna*, *ḡpītoīaīī*, &c. *Gen.* *piāḡīa*, *piḡīa*, *viḡīa*, *coīīa*, *ḡpītoīīa*, &c. So *tulaī*; *vetāī*, *mīḡaī*, *vuīaī*; make *dat.* *tulaīḡ*, *vetāīḡ*, *mīḡaīḡ*, &c. and *gen.* *tulāī*, *vetāī*, *mīḡāī*, &c.

Verbal nouns in *uḡaīō*, form their second genitive in *iḡte*; as *aimḡuḡaīō*, *templing*; *aimḡuḡaīō* or *aimḡiḡte*; *uḡaīō*, makes *uḡte*, as *ḡlanuḡaīō*, *salvation*; *gen.* *ḡlanuḡaīō* or *ḡlanuḡte*; *ḡḡīaī*, *doing*, makes *gen.* *ḡḡīīa* or *ḡḡīīe*.

Some nouns of this declension have a genitive like the nominative; as *Ceīr*, *Dutḡeīr*, *names of men*; *Connaīr*, *the province Connacht*.

Nīō, *mas. a thing*; makes *gen.* *nerīe*.

ḡnīī, *mas. an action, deed*; *pl.* *ḡnīīaīḡḡāī*.

Beī, *a woman*; *gen.* *mīīa*; *dat.* *mīīaī*; *n. p.* *mīīaī*; *g.* *bāī*; *d.* *mīīaīī*.

'O 'ḡ *ve ḡēī aī neūīe vō ḡūī*,

ḡḡōīe īḡ īteḡaīḡc āīḡḡāī.

T. M'Daire.

Ní bo fia mnáibh glic a fháil,
 Do bheirim fós spás no gnaí,
 Aitíe a h-úisair cap a h-ghé,
 Ní beo lem ve déul a g-mnat.

Rickard De Burg.

Ab, an abbot; móg, a slave; make, g. s.
 abac, mógaó; d. s. abaró, mógaró.

III. DECLENSION.

Nouns which are attenuated in the dative singular, and form the gen. from the dative by adding e.

EXAMPLE.

Cor, fem. a foot.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. a h-chor;	na cora;
G. na cora;	na ccora;
D. bo'h chor;	bo fia coraib or cora;
A. a h-chor;	na cora;
V. a chor!	a chor!

So lám, a hand; dat. lám, gen. láme, nom. pl. láma. Cluar, an ear; dat. cluar, gen. eluar, nom. pl. cluara. Fiteall, a chessboard; dat. fiteall, gen. fitealle, nom. pl. fitealla. Spiaí, the sun; dat. spiaí, gen. spiaíe, nom. pl. spiaí. So all polysyllables in óg, make the dat. in óig, the gen. óige, and the nom. pl. in óga. Ex. Fuinneóg, a window; dat. fuinneoi, gen. fuinneoi, nom. pl. fuinneoga.

Particular

Particular Rules.—A few whose characteristic vowel is *a*, *o*, or *e*, take the improper attenuation; as *clann*, dat. *clonn* or *clainn*, gen. *cloinne* or *clainne*. So also, *long*, *lōp*, *rcolb*, *mon*, have their dat. *loing* or *luing*, gen. *loinge* or *luinge*, &c. *Lec*, a stone; *bpec*, the small pox; have *lic*, *lice*; *bpic*, *bpipe*. *Deoch*, a drink; gen. sing. *oige*, dat. *oig*, nom. pl. *veocha*.

Some are attenuated in the penultimate syllable; as *pluarao*, *lorao*, *taill*; dat. *pluarao*, *lorao*, *taill*; gen. sing. and nom. pl. *pluaroe*, *loroe*, *taibhe*.

Semaph, *meoph*, *bfoiic*, *ruaiic*, *ronnac*, *puball*, (*coltsfoot*), *matai*, *cpotac*, *rmolac*; *make* *reimpe*, *meiope*, *bfoiice*, *ruaiice*, &c. in the gen. sing. but are regular in the nom. pl. viz. *Sempha*, *meopha*, *bfoiica*, *ruaiica*, &c. *Sliab*, mas. a mountain; makes dat. *rliab*, gen. *rléibhe*, nom. pl. *rléibhe*, gen. pl. *rliab*, dat. *rléibhe* or *rliabhaib*.

Rairer *reé* *ymn sléibhe* *Rirre*.

Cenfoela.

Slán *o'a móintib* *ar o'a sliabhaibh*,

Slán *o'a piataib* *ar o'a piarcuib*.

Keting's Farewel.

SECOND ORDER

Nouns, whose characteristic vowel is *i*, *short*.

IV. DECLENSION.

Nouns, which have a small encrease in the gen. sing.

EXAMPLE.

ἑνύρι, fem. *a countenance*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. ἃ ἑνύρι;	ἡ ἑνύρι;
G. ἡ ἑνύριε;	ἡ ἑνύρι, ἑνύριες;
D. ὁ ἡ ἑνύρι;	ὁ ἡ ἑνύρις, ἑνύρι;
A. ἃ ἑνύρι;	ἡ ἑνύρι;
V. ἃ ἑνύρι!	ἃ ἑνύρι!

So ὑαίη, λυῖς, ὑαίη, ἐγλαίη, τριπόρις.

Particular Rules.—A few polysyllables, which have an accent on the last syllable, have two genitives singular; the one regular, the other like the nom. as ῥοπαλόρις, *scarlet*; gen. ἡ ῥοπαλόριε *or* ἃ ῥοπαλόρις:—This last gen. is not much used.

Οὐί, καίρις, have either a broad or small encrease; as οὐίε *or* οὐίς; καίρις *or* καίρις; gen. pl. οὐί *or* οὐίς; καίρις *or* καίρις.

Some nouns, of more than one syllable, suffer syncope, or transpose their final consonant; and are thus declined: Ex. ἰνί *or* ἰνί, *an island*.

SINGULAR.

SINGULAR.

N. aḥ inī ;
 G. na hinre ;
 D. do'ñ inī ;
 A. aḥ inī ;
 V. a inī, inre !

PLURAL.

na hinī ;
 na n-inī, n-inreō ;
 we ḥa hinīḅ, hinī ;
 na hinī ;
 a inī !

So ʔoḡroñ, innīñ. Here the genitives, inre, ʔoḡroñe, are contracted from inre, ʔoḡroñe, &c.

Nouns-in éim ; as béim, céim, péim, léim, toiḅéim, oilḅéim, taḡḅéim, tuiḡéim, coiḡcéim ; take enna, in the nom. pl. and are thus declined.

Céim, fem. a step.

N. aḥ céim ; na céimenna ;
 G. na céime ; na ccéimenn ;
 D. do 'ñ céim ; do ḥa cémiḅ, céimennaḡḅ.

Cé b'é pīct a paḡḅ aḥ ʔonn,
 Do meḡoḡ ʔup ḥeō coḡtḡom,
 'Eipennaḡ acaḡ Uḡoḡ,
 'O chéimennaibh Concuḡaḡ.

T. D. O'Higgin.

But aḥim, ḡéim, ʔéiōm, maiōm, naiōm, ʔnaiōm, and their compounds, have a broad increase in the nom. pl. Ex. Aḥmanna, ʔem-anna, ḡemanna, ʔeōmanna, teōmanna, maōmanna, &c. Linḡ, a pool ; makes nom. pl. linnte.

ḡaḡḅ

Ḑairḑ linnte corḑa oilenn.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Slán o' a linntibh aḑ o' a loḑaibh.

Keting's Farewel.

Obair, *a work*; makes nom. pl. oibpeḑa,
gen. oibpeḑ.

V. DECLENSION.

Nouns, which have a broad encrease in the
gen. sing.

EXAMPLE.

Sáil, fem. *an eye*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. aḥ rúil;	na rúile;
G. na rúla;	na rúl or rúleḑ;
D. ḡaḥ aḥ rúil;	ḡaḥ ḥa rúileb, rúile;
A. aḥ rúil;	na rúile;
V. a rúil!	a rúile!

So uaiḥ, fem. *a cave*; plaḥ, fem. or mas.
a prince; reoil, fem. *flesh*.

General Rules.—The *genitive* Singular is
formed by making broad the nom. sing. and
adding a; as nom. plaḥ, gen. plaḑa.

The *Nom.* pl. is formed by adding e to the
nom. sing.

The *Gen.* pl. is formed by throwing away
the a of the gen. singular. Another, *less*
common

common, genitive is formed by adding *ò* to the nom. pl. as nom. *plàite*, gen. *plàt or plàiteò*.

Particular Rules.—*Drum*, *a back*, and *ruif*, *blood*; make in the gen. sing. *òpoma*, *poſa*; nom. pl. *òpomanna*. *Quip*, *the sea*; makes gen. sing. *mapa*.

A few proper names have an irregular gen. like the nom. as Nom. *Catbairò*, gen. *Catbairò or Catbairò*. So *Eochairò*, *Serphairò*, *Doſphairò*; also, *buacall*, *a boy*; but most proper names of this declension have this irregular gen. alone; as *Eoin*, *John*; gen. *Eoin*. So *Ruaòphairò*, *Umlaib*, *Filib*, *Fiaðairò*, *Férolim*, *Conung*. So, also, *ráirò*, *a prophet*; *legáirò*, *a legate*; *veoðoin*, *a deacon*.

A few nouns in *áiò*, *uíò or íò*, chiefly *agents*, lose final *a* in the gen. sing. as *rogſuíò*, *a robber*; gen. *rogſuíò or rogſaò*; but this last gen. is not much in use.

Some are contracted in their inflections; as *ciñemáin*, *eſaòain*; *Cpuacáin*, *name of a town*; *cetpamáin*, *bſiaſáin*; gen. *ciñemáa*, *eſaòia*, *Cpuacáa*, *cetpamáa*, *bſiaſáa*, &c.

Polysyllables in *óip or eoiþ*, for the most part *agents*, have two irregular genitives used only in poetry; one like nouns of the fourth declension, the other formed by adding *é* to the regular form. Ex.

Légtóir, a reader.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. légtóir; légtóire, -ópa, -ópca;
G. légtóra-óire, -ópac; légtór, -óireo, -ópac;
D. légtóir; légtópaib, -ópcaib.

So muilneoir, a miller; doirgeoir, a door-keeper; rchibneoir, a scrivener; reñoir, an elder, a senator.

Daoir, fem. an oak; rair, the willow; rair, a bed, a ring; and are thus declined:

N. an daoir; na daoirge;
G. na daoirac or daoirge; na ndaoirac or ndaoirgeo;
D. do'n daoirig, daoir; do na daoirigib, daoirge.

Temair, Tara, (a town;) makes gen. sing. Temrac or Temra:

Ba btear o' shailghibh óir o'a n-uairibh.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Nir íat maít-meimíia do 'n mac,

W íat cláin Temhra air Choptac.

T. M'Daire.

Féir Temhrach gat tpeir bliagáin.

E. O'Flinn.

Rim pétlanh no gainimh gair,

Feoir íaitce no duille air dhairghibh.

John O'Clery.

Clair

Clair, *a furrow*; cairt, *a chart*; céir, *a young pig*; are thus declined:

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. aii élaír;	na clairí, clairéa;
G. na claire, clairé;	na cclairé, cclairé;
D. do'ii élaír, élaíraig;	do'na clairibh, clairéibh.

Cheit, *face of a country*; makes nom. pl. cheita or chieréa. Cuir, *a share or part*, is thus declined:

N. aii éuir;	na cuiréa;
G. na cuiré, cuir;	na ccuiré;
D. do'ii éuirig, éuir;	do'na cuiréibh.

Átaír, *a father*; mátaír, *a mother*; brátaír, *a brother*; and their compounds drop i in the gen. sing. and are thus declined:

N. aii t-átaír;	na haítpeéa, aítpe;
G. aii átaír;	na n-aítpe;
D. do'ii átaír;	do'na haítpeibh, haítpe;
A. aii t-átaír;	na haítpeéa;
V. a átaír!	a aítpeéa!

Taí éir Feiníur aii laíé lír,
Iménut roir na braithribh.

G. Kevin.

Spu mac Eiríu, ínc Saíóir,
Ár senathar fluaí fálíí.

Id.

Laíraí,

Лагаир, *a flame*; and almost all feminines in ир; are thus declined :

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. аһ лагаир;	на лаггаџа;
G. на лаггаџ;	на лаггаџ;
D. во'һ лагаир;	во һа лаггаџаиб, лаггаџа;
A. аһ лагаир;	на лаггаџа;
V. а лагаир!	а лаггаџа!

So сарсаир, сорсаир, согаир, селгаир, сойрир, суџогаир, сомгаир, егаир, ейгзир, еоџгаир, риггаир, рлаггаир, итир, лугаир, маһиҗтир, мегаир, натаир, галгаир, гебаир, геһиҗтир, тагаир.

Na *heochracha* a veimim mib,
 Articuil éinnite аһ éйеиоһ.

B. O'Hussey.

Аир риф во туир аһ троигтеџ,
 Тоиртеџ риф аһ уир-ithrech.

Anon.

Моһи, cluаһи, тааһи, сааһи, срааһи, are thus declined :

Моһи, fem. *turf, a bog*.

N. аһ моһи;	на моһа, моһиге;
G. на моһа, моһаџ;	на моһи, моһигеџ;
D. во'һ моһи, моһиуџ;	во һа моһаиб, моһигеиб.

Ноһи, *evening*; is regular in the singular, but in the plural is like моһи :

Тгеоио

Tréoir Dál a ccluintibh a ccen,
 Túir elta a n-áit a ffoirgneò:

F. O'Gnive.

Ulaib do túir fa chánaidh,
 & ccuina nír éuro máidm, &c.

John M'Conmee.

Lugair, Fiaépaib, Uirniú, and Eéair, *names of men*, make gen. sing. Lugair or Luigóet; Fiaépaib or Fiaépac; Uirniú or Uirneé; Eéair or Eéac. Lib. Lecan, Passim.

Ríépaib 'Eipenn uata amac,
 Clanna Néill thóir mic Echach.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Oirniú a gam a mic,
 & Chuirc, mic Luighdhech Fáinglic.

T. Eiges.

THIRD

THIRD ORDER.

Nouns ending in a Vowel.

VI. DECLENSION.

Nouns, which have *no final change in the singular number* :

EXAMPLE.

Boğá, mas. *a bow*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- N. añ boğá ; ná boğá or boğáða ;
 G. añ boğá ; ná mboğá, mboğáð ;
 D. do'ñ boğá ; doñá boğáñ, boğáðañ, boğáða ;
 A. añ boğá ; ná boğá, boğáða ;
 V. á boğá ! á boğá, boğáða !

So tiğepná, *a lord* ; arná, *a rib* ; relgaípe, *a huntsman* ; celgaípe, *a deceiver* ; eipge, *rising* ; eíca, *the moon*.

Particular Rules.—Nouns, which have an accent on the last syllable or end in æ ; as pé, anpó, íapgnó, clí, clú, contæ, gnaí, &c.

Nom. pl. péë, anpóá, contæá, clüá.

Gen. pl. péëð, anpóað, contæað, clüað.

ð or ð is sometimes inserted to prevent *hiatus* ;

as péðe, anpóða, &c.

Duiñe, *a man, a person* ; makes Nom. Gen.

Ac. Voc. pl. ðaiñe ; dat. pl. ðaiñið.

Æitiñe,

Áitne, a precept; nom. pl. *aitneá*; *ólíge, law*; *rlíge, a way*; *croíde, the heart*; *teíne, fire*; *baile, a town*; nom. pl. *ólígte, rlígte, croíde, teimne, baile*.

Slighthe is-aintea d' Áiríog.

T. M'Daire.

Cormac breiteán na mbreít grá,

'E ro tráct tegarc na Rí,

Ní fagtar uíogair is fear,

Ás dlighthibh ápta 'Eipenn.

L. O'Clery.

Baintear teimne a tábair cló,

Re a mbuaíad, &c.

T. M'Daire.

VII. DECLENSION.

Nouns, which add a consonant in the genitive, and are attenuated in the dative:

EXAMPLE.

Innise, fem. a narrative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>áin innise</i> ;	<i>ná hinniseá</i> ;
G. <i>ná hinniseá</i> ;	<i>ná n-inniseá</i> ;
D. <i>do'n inniseá</i> ;	<i>do'ná hinniseáib</i> ;
A. <i>áin innise, -rí, -reá</i> ;	<i>ná hinniseá</i> ;
V. <i>a innise!</i>	<i>a inniseá!</i>

So

So *tapcuirfe*, *abuse*; *faíriúe*, *confession*; *foigíúe*, *patience*; *Alba*, *Scotland*; *Múna*, *Munster*: as also, *ceitmaíne*, *arabá*, *alaíne*, *veibéda*, *eíada*, *laíne*; to which add *Cpu-áda*, *name of a town*. *N. B.* All these nouns have another nominative; *asinniríne*, *tapcuiríne*, *ceitmaíne*.—See exceptions to the fourth and fifth declensions.—*Eire*, *Ireland*; *Taillte*, *Taillin*, (*a town*;) and *'Ala*, *the island of Arran*, take *nn*; as *'Eirenn*, *'Eirinn*, &c.

Ceilebpaó uaimpe o' 'Aruinn.

Col. Cille.

Síar o Albain na n-er mbinn,
Bennaét uaimpe go h'Eirinn.

F. M'Ward.

'Eire óg iní na n-éin, &c.
Ro gabárat geinte gabá.

G. Moduda.

Gabárat 'Eirenn gáí amínept.

G. Kevin.

Ca lín bíg do gab go h-irinn,
De íl mac d'íleó 'Eirinn.

Id.

Bairm Ollamh ír é a bunab,
De béir uir na heladhan,
Ní tíbha bí inníne ír fep,
Do 'n tí o' n-íngíe a d'ícell.

E. O'Hussey.

Some

Some increase; as *vepna*, *palm of the hand*;
gen. *na vepnann* or *vepnumne*. So *iaþa*, *rtle*,
cuple, *petle*, *paife*, *leitpe*, *grop*, *ulle*.

Alma, *Allen*, (a town and bog;) has gen.
sing. *Alman* or *Almume*.

Some take *n* or *m*; as *comapra*, *a neigh-
bour*; gen. sing. *comapran*, *comapram*, or
comapramne; nom. pl. *comapram*, *-rana*, or
ramna. So *peþra*, *upra*, *þelta*, *þritfe*, *uife*.

Ír ní tpa Déé 140 foin,
Ácc aen uia a ttpí ppersonaidh.

B. O'Hussey.

Siap tap vromcláo na dilenn,
Beip a rcpibinn mo bennaett.

Keting.

Soða, *gusa*, *uala*, and *apa*, *the loin*; are
attenuated in the plural. Ex. *Soða* or *gaða*,
a smith; gen. *gobann*, dat. *gobum*, nom. pl.
goibne, gen. *gobann* or *goibneó*, dat. *goibniú*;
so nom. pl. *gusaine*, *uaine*, *áipne*.

Ág gaibhmibh glanta a ccepoča,
Fuaþur foigþeo vpitlent.

E. O'Hussey.

Leca, *glota*, *luþa*, *ing*, *opca*, *opoa*, *guþa*,
paþa, *poþa*, are thus declined. Ex.

F

Leca,

Leca, fem. *a cheek*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. aī leca ;	na leicīe or lecaī ;
G. na lecaī ;	na lecaī, leicīeō ;
D. do'ī lecaī ;	do īa leicīīb, leicīe ;
A. aī leca ;	na leicīe ;
V. a leca ;	a leicīe.

So nom. pl. glortīe, lurgīe, oīpcīe, poīgīe,
&c. leca, makes also dat. pl. lecīīb or lecaīb.

Ḃap umā dā rēpīr le rcaī,

Ḃall pīan īngan aīp ēpīr cāī.

T. R. O'Conor.

Fuap lem dā lecaīn ruāīg.

E. O'Hussey.

A few have their nom. pl. like the dat. and
are thus declined :

Lača, fem. *a duck*.

N. aī lača ;	na lačuī ;
G. na lačaī ;	na lačaī ;
D. ó'ī lačuī ;	ó īa lačīīb, lačīa ;
A. aī lača ;	na lačīa, lačuī ;
V. a lača !	a lačīa !

So vepca, vīga, erguā, rēča, rīga, īga,
meca, nēpca, uillīga. Tengā, *a tongue* ; has
nom. pl. tengta, dat. tengtaīb.

Nī tuīgo tengtha ap oīe,

Cpīc īlēpīac lugoīe.

Owen M'Grath.

B6,

Bó, a cow ; and **bpó**, a quern, a mill-stone ; are irregular. Ex.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. añ ðo ;

na ba, ba1 ;

G. na bo ;

na mbo ;

D. vo'ñ ðoin ;

vo ña buaib, bu ;

A. añ ðo ;

na ba ;

V. a ðo ;

a ða.

N. añ ðpó ;

na bpóinte ;

G. na bpón ;

na mbpón, mbpónteð ;

D. vo'ñ ðpóñ ;

vo ña bpóntaib ;

A. añ ðpó ;

na bpóinte ;

V. a ðpó ;

a bpóinte.

Cu, a hound ; has gen. con, dat. com. So all its compounds, as ontu, xæltu, &c.

Some nouns take ó in the gen. and dat. instead of n ; for the learner's sake we shall notice them all here :

Fíle, mas. a philosopher, poet.

N. añ fíle ;

na fílið ;

G. añ fíleð ;

na fíleð ;

D. ó'ñ fílið ;

ó ña fíleðaið, fíleðá ;

A. añ fíle ;

na fíleðá ;

V. a fíle !

a fíleðá !

So **amþa**, an elegy ; **beta**, life ; **apa**, a servant ; **biðða**, an enemy ; **aiðe**, a death ; **veopþa**, a sojourner ; **bpugþa**, an hospitaller..

Rí, a king ; gen. ríð, nom. pl. ríðte.

Capa, a friend ; naíña, an enemy ; Nuad̃a, proper name of a man ; bpaíga, the neck ; bpaíge, an hostage ; ícte, twenty ; take v, not ò in the gen. and dat. sing. and form the plural thus : Capíoe, naíínoe, bpaígoe, bpaígoe ; they may also, in the gen. and dat. sing. be written capat, capait ; naíínat, naíínat ; Nuad̃at, Nuad̃ait ; íc̃et, íc̃et.

R̃et charaíð va ccuipio opt,
Bí t̃p̃en go t̃et̃ a n-unl̃ott̃.

T. M'Daire.

Bp̃et̃et̃h̃ c̃et̃ goí vol íe ííí,
W̃ian la Copmac t̃íge íí t̃p̃í,
Bp̃eta vinga ṽal̃ g̃at̃í goí,
Íoip̃ charaíð ír̃ nam̃hoíð.

Flaithri M'Tuoh̃.

Opul, a priest of the Sun ; íul, a sage ; ṽal̃, an ignorant man ; (or opal, íal, ṽal̃,) are thus declined :

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. opul or opal ;	opulte, op̃ette ;
G. opuaò ;	opuaò, op̃uiteò ;
D. opul̃o, opal̃o ;	opul̃t̃r̃, op̃ast̃r̃.

We may also write ò in place of t̃ in the plural ; as op̃ul̃oe, op̃al̃oeò, op̃ul̃t̃r̃, &c.

Sl̃añ ṽa s̃at̃h̃at̃ íe h̃eígr̃í.

Keting.

The

The following nouns, *viz.* *Ḑia*, *God*; *lá*, *a day*; *cñu*, *a nut*; *ua*, *a grandson or descendant*; *ḡa*, *a sunbeam or javelin*; *mí*, *mas. a month*; *cæpa*, *a sheep*; *cþó*, *a hovel*; *bþú*, *the womb*; are quite irregular, and are thus declined:

SINGULAR.

N. <i>Ḑia</i> .	<i>lá</i> .	<i>Cñu</i> .
G. <i>vé</i> .	<i>lae</i> or <i>laí</i> .	<i>cñó</i> , <i>cñuí</i> .
D. <i>via</i> .	<i>lá, ló</i> .	<i>cñái</i> , <i>cñjó</i> .
A. <i>via</i> .	<i>lá</i> .	<i>cñu</i> .
V. <i>vé</i> , <i>via</i> .	<i>laí</i> , <i>lae</i> .	<i>cñu</i> .

PLURAL.

N. <i>véé</i> .	<i>lae</i> , <i>laí</i> , <i>laite</i> , <i>laíte</i> .	<i>cñó</i> , <i>cña</i> , <i>cñái</i> .
G. <i>vétañ</i> , <i>véé</i> .	<i>lá</i> , <i>læteó</i> , <i>laíteó</i> .	<i>cñó</i> .
D. <i>vétiþ</i> , <i>véiþ</i> .	<i>laítiþ</i> , <i>lætiþ</i> , <i>laíþ</i> , <i>laeþ</i> , <i>laíþ</i> .	<i>cñóiþ</i> , <i>cñáiþ</i> .
A. <i>véé</i> , & <i>véte</i> .	<i>laite</i> , <i>læte</i> , <i>lóa</i> .	<i>cñó</i> , <i>cñu</i> , <i>cñái</i> .
V.		

SINGULAR.

N. <i>Ua</i> .	<i>ḡa</i> .	<i>mí</i> .
G. <i>ui</i> .	<i>ḡa</i> , <i>ḡai</i> .	<i>mípa</i> .
D. <i>ua</i> .	<i>ḡa</i> .	<i>míþ</i> , <i>mí</i> .
A. <i>ua</i> .	<i>ḡa</i> .	<i>mí</i> .
V. <i>ui</i> , <i>ua</i> .	<i>ḡa</i> .	<i>mí</i> .

PLURAL.

PLURAL.

FURIAL.

N. m,	ḡá, ḡái, ḡae, } mīr̃a;
	ḡái, ḡáite, }
	ḡæte, }
G. m, o,	ḡá, ḡáite, } mīr̃;
	ḡáiteò, ḡæteò, }
D. mib,	ḡáib, ḡáib̃, ḡáib̃, } mīr̃aib̃;
	ḡætib, ḡáitib, }
A. } m,	ḡáite, ḡæte, } mīr̃a.
& }	
V. }	ḡó, }

SINGULAR.

N. Cēpa,	Cpó,	Bpu;
G. cēpač, }	cpuí, }	bpuunne, }
caípeč, }	cpái, }	bpuom; }
D. caípr̃,	cpu,	bpuom.

PLURAL.

N. caípr̃,	cpái, cpuí, cpaite, bpuunne;
G. cēpač, }	cpó, cpaiteò, bpuom;
caípeč, }	
D. cēpáib̃,	cpáib̃, cpaítib̃, bpuom̃aib̃;
A. }	
& }	cēp̃a, cpua, cpaite, bpuunne.
V. }	

Cec, a fog; gen. sing. ciac̃; gleo, makes
ghaò; cpé, earth, clay, cpuaò or cpé.

It tá bpat ciach of a ccerm.

Tháit̃ar gl̃ar̃ bhaíol̃ Cpem.

F. O'Gnive.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives, like Nouns, may be divided into three orders, according to their terminations.

Adjectives of the first order, that is, having a broad characteristic Vowel, are declined like Nouns of the *first* Declension, in the Masculine Gender; and in the Feminine, and Plural Number, like Nouns of the *third*.

EXAMPLE.

ἄσπερ, *great*; Latin, *magnus*.

SINGULAR.

<i>Max.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N. ἄσπερ, <i>magnus</i> ;	ἄσπερ, <i>magna</i> ;
G. ἄσπερος, <i>magni</i> ;	ἄσπερος, <i>magnæ</i> ;
D. ἄσπερι, <i>magno</i> ;	ἄσπερι, <i>magnæ</i> ;
A. ἄσπερα, <i>magnum</i> ;	ἄσπερα, <i>magnam</i> ;
V. ἄσπερον, <i>magne</i> ;	ἄσπερον, <i>magna</i> .

PLURAL.

N. ἄσπερα, <i>magni</i> ;	ἄσπερα, <i>magnæ</i> ;
G. ἄσπερων, <i>magnorum</i> ;	ἄσπερων, <i>magnarum</i> ;
D. ἄσπεροις, <i>magnis</i> ;	ἄσπεροις, <i>magnis</i> ;
A. ἄσπερα, <i>magnos</i> ;	ἄσπερα, <i>magnas</i> ;
V. ἄσπερα, <i>magni</i> ;	ἄσπερα, <i>magnæ</i> .

So, *nuab*, *new*; *nuaboe*, *nuab*. 'Og, *young*;
oige, *ois*. *Celgab*, *deceitful*; *celgabge*, *del-*
gabge. *Saep*, *free*; *raipe*, *raip*. *Fuar*, *cold*;
ruaibe, *ruaip*. *Liat*, *grey*; *leite*, *leit*. *Der*,
sharp; *geipe*, *geip*.

Some take the improper attenuation; as
gel, *white*; *gite*, *git*. *Trom*, *heavy*; *truime*,
truim. *Dom*, *blue*; *guime*, *guim*. *Dall*,
blind; *uille*, *uill*. *Brec*, *speckled*; *briice*,
briic. All polysyllables take either attenuation;
as *ceolmar*, *melodious*, gen. fem. *ceolmarie*
or *ceolmuie*; *rugab*, *merry*, *rugabge* or
ruguibge; *oiri*, *direct*; *oirige* or *oiriege*.
But the improper attenuation is in use only
among the Poets.

A few Dissyllables are contracted in the
feminine and in the plural; as *uafaf*, *noble*,
gen. fem. *uafite*, pl. *uafite*; *umal*, *humble*;
umite, pl. *umite*; *peimar*, *fat*; *peimie*, pl.
peimie; *obann*, *quick*; *oibne*, pl. *oibne*.

In the Scotch dialect, most polysyllables
form their pl. like the nom. sing. as *tuipre*,
melancholy, *sad*; pl. *tuipre*; in Ireland,
more correctly, *tuipre*.

Adjectives of the *second* Order have all the
Cases of the Singular Number, in the mas. gen.
like the nom. sing. mas. In the feminine and
plural they are declined like Nouns of the
fourth Declension.

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE.

Cpuaio, *hard*.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N. } Cpuaio, Cpuaio;		Cpuaioe, Cpuaioe;	
A. }			
G. Cpuaio, Cpuaioe;		Cpuaio, Cpuaio;	
D. }			
& } Cpuaio, Cpuaio;		Cpuaioe, Cpuaioe.	
V. }			

Some are contracted in the feminine and plural; as *muir*, *sweet*.

N. A. Muir,	muir;	muire,	muire;
G. Muir,	muire;	muir,	muir;
D. V. muir,	muir;	muire,	muire.

Suairc, *pleasant*; makes pl. *suarca*.

Adjectives of the *third* Order, end in a vowel, and have no change of termination; as *roia*, *happy*, *lucky*.

N. A. Roia,	roia;	roia,	roia;
G. Roia,	roia;	roia,	roia;
D. V. roia,	roia;	roia,	roia;

Except *beo*, *living*, *alive*.

N. A. Beo,	beo;	beoā,	beoā;
G. Bī,	beo;	beo,	beo;
D. V. beo,	beo;	beoā,	beoā.

Adjectives,

Adjectives, when used substantively, form the dative plural in *ib*; as *mapdaib*, *beóib*, *mópaib*, *boétaib*.

OF COMPARISON.

There are in Gaelic two forms of Comparison:

The *first Comparative* is the same as the genitive singular feminine; as *óige*, *younger*; *saípe*, *more free*; *tpuime*, *heavier*; *miípe*, *sweeter*. Some adjectives ending in *a*, form their comparative by attenuation; as *faoa*, *long*, comp. *faíoe*; *taíia*, *thin*, comp. *taííie*.

The *second Comparative* is formed from the first, by changing final *e* into *roe*; as *tpom*, *tpuime*, *tpuimroe*; *geí*, *gíie*, *gííroe*. In the Gaelic of Scotland, final *e* is omitted; as *tpuimro*, *gííro*. Most polysyllables do not admit of this second comparative.

Both these forms are indeclinable.

Another comparative, not now in use, occurs sometimes in our MSS, distinguished by the termination *tií* or *tií*; as *gáítií*, *whiter*; *buíítií*, *blacker*. This appears to me to be the same as the Persian comparative in *tar*; as *khub*, *fair*; *khubtar*, *fairer*; in Gaelic *cáíí*, *calmíítií*.

Ní 'r, *ní r*, *ní buí*, are often prefixed to the first comparative; as *ní 'r tpuime*, *heavier*.

The

The *Superlative* is of the same form with the *first comparative*.

An eminent degree of any quality is expressed by putting one of the particles *πο, φίρ, γάρ, ύρ, αν*, before the positive, and aspirating its initial; as *πο λεῖ, very white*; *φίρ-άλαυν, truly beautiful*; *γάρ ἡαίτ, exceedingly good*; *ύρ ἑράνα, very ugly*; *ανήόρ, very great, huge*. *Ἰλέ* is often prefixed to *λεῖ*; as *Ἰλέ λεῖ, very white*.

The following adjectives are compared irregularly, *viz.*

Positive.	1 Compar.	2 Compar.
Ἠαίτ, <i>good</i> ;	φερρ;	φερρῶε, φερρῶε;
Ολε, <i>bad</i> ;	μερᾶ;	μυρτε;
Ἠόρ, <i>great</i> ;	μό;	μόῖῶε;
Βεῖ, <i>small</i> ;	λυᾶ;	λυᾶῖῶε;
Ἢερρ, <i>short</i> ;	ῥιρᾶ;	ῥιρῖῶε;
ῤαῶα, <i>long</i> ;	ῤαῖῶε, ῤᾶ;	ῤαῖῖῶε, ῤεῖῖῶε;
ῤυρρ, } <i>easy</i> ;	υρᾶ;	υρᾶῖῶε;
υρρᾶ,		
ῤετ, <i>hot</i> ;	τεο, τεῖτε;	τεῖῖῶε;
Ἐεῖ, <i>good</i> ;	ῶετ;	_____;
ῤοῖρ, <i>near</i> ;	ῤοῖρε, }	_____.
	ῤοῖρε;	

In compliance with the usage of other Grammarians, we shall here insert a list of numerals, though more properly belonging to a Vocabulary:

1, Ἠεν;

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1, æn ; | 1st, céo ; |
| 2, vá, vó ; | 2nd, vápa ; |
| 3, tpi, teopa ; | 3rd, tpep, tpiuñab ; |
| 4, cétap, ceitpe ; | 4th, cétpañab ; |
| 5, cúg, coig ; | 5th, cúgeó ; |
| 6, fé ; | 6th, feipeó ; |
| 7, feót ; | 7th, feótñab ; |
| 8, oót ; | 8th, oótñab ; |
| 9, noi ; | 9th, næñab, noíñab ; |
| 10, veit ; | 10th, veitñab ; |
| 11, æn-óeg ; | 11th, ænñab-óeg ; |
| 12, vo-óeg ; | 12th, vápa-óeg ; |
| 13, tpi-óeg ; | 13th, tpep-óeg ; |
| 14, ceitp-óeg ; | 14th, cétpañab-óeg ; |
| 15, cúg-óeg ; | 15th, cúgeó-óeg ; |
| 16, fé-óeg ; | 16th, feipeó-óeg ; |
| 17, feót-óeg ; | 17th, feótñab-óeg ; |
| 18, oót-óeg ; | 18th, oótñab-óeg ; |
| 19, noi-óeg ; | 19th, næñab-óeg ; |
| 20, fíe, voétatt ; | 20th, fíe vab ; |
| 21, æn if fíe or æn
ap fíe ; | 21st, ænñab ap fíe ; |
| 22, vá ap fíe ; | 22nd, vápa ap fíe ; |
| 30, veit ap fíe,
tpepatt ; | 30th, veitñab ap fíe,
tpep vab ; |
| 31, æn-óeg ap fíe ; | 31st, ænñab-óeg ap
fíe ; |
| 40, vá fíe, cétpa-
étatt ; | 40th, cétpaét vab ; |
| 50, veit ap vá fíe,
cægatt ; | 50th, veitñab ap vá
fíe, cæg vab ; |

60, τριῖς ἑκατ., περὶ 60th, περὶ 60th;	
70, δεκάς αἱ τριῖς ἑκατ., περὶ 70th, δεκάς αἱ τριῖς ἑκατ., περὶ 70th;	
80, οὐκ ἔστιν ἑκατ., περὶ 80th, οὐκ ἔστιν 80th;	
90, δεκάς αἱ ἑκατ., περὶ 90th, δεκάς αἱ ἑκατ., περὶ 90th;	
100, ἑκατ.;	100th, ἑκατ.;
1000, χίλις;	1000th, χίλις;
1000000, ἑκατομμύριον;	1000000th, ἑκατομμύριον.

The following are applied only to persons:

ὁἱ δύο, <i>two persons</i> ;	ἑπτὰ, <i>seven</i> ;
οἱ τρεῖς, <i>three</i> ;	οὐκ ἔστιν, <i>eight</i> ;
οἱ τετταράκοντα, <i>four</i> ;	ἑνὴς, <i>nine</i> ;
οἱ πέντε, <i>five</i> ;	δεκάς, <i>ten</i> .
οἱ ἑξήκοντα, <i>six</i> .	

Or to personified objects; as in this stanza:

Τρεῖς αἱ τὰς ἑκατ. αἱ τρεῖς αἱ τρεῖς,
 ὁἱ δύο αἱ τρεῖς αἱ τρεῖς αἱ τρεῖς,
 Τρεῖς αἱ τρεῖς αἱ τρεῖς αἱ τρεῖς,
 ἑκατ. αἱ τρεῖς αἱ τρεῖς αἱ τρεῖς.

Dece, *two things*; τρεῖς, *three things*;
 τετταράκοντα, *four things*; occur often in old
 writers.

Δέ, τρεῖς, ἑκατ., χίλις, and ἑκατομμύριον, are
 declinable; nom. δέ or οἱ; gen. δέ; dat.
 οἱ.—Τρεῖς, makes dat. τρεῖς.—ἑκατ., is of the
 seventh

seventh declension, and makes gen. *ṡict*; dat. *ṡict*.—*Cétt*, makes dat. pl. *céttaiḃ*.—*ṡiṡe*, pl. *míṡe*.—*ṡillhún*, is of the first declension.—*Dí*, *oíḃ*, *ṡiḃ*, are scarcely used.

Cæḡatt, *perḡatt*, *reétmoḡatt*, &c. though obsolete in Scotland, and some parts of Ireland, are still much used among good writers, and even in common conversation in many parts of Munster and Conacht.

For further particulars respecting the collocation, &c. of the numerals, see the Syntax.



OF PRONOUNS.

THERE are seven kinds of *Pronouns*; Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Indefinite, Compound.

The *Personal pronouns* are *We*, *I*; *tú*, *thou*; *é*, *ṡé*, *he*; *í*, *ṡí*, *she*. They have a simple and an emphatic form, and are declined thus:

SINGULAR.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Simple form.</i>	<i>Emph. f.</i>	<i>Simple form.</i>	<i>Emph. f.</i>
N. } We, I, & } A. } me ;	miŕe ;	{ rinn, we, - { rinn, inn, us ;	rinne, inne.
N. Tu, thou ;	tuŕa ;	{ riŕ, iŕ,	riŕe,
A. tu, thee ;	tuŕa ;	{ ye, you ;	iŕe.
V. tuŕa, O thou !		iŕe, O ye !	
N. Sé, he ;	ŕéŕiñ ;	{ riŕo, they ; { iŕo, them ;	riŕoŕan ; iŕoŕan.
A. é, him ;	éŕiñ ;		
N. Sí, she ;	ŕiŕi ;	{ iŕo, them ; { iŕoŕan.	iŕoŕan.
A. í, her ;	iŕi ;		

Possessives, are *mo, my; do, thy; a his, her, their*. They also have an emphatic form, which is made by adding the syllable *ŕa*, in the 1, 2, and 3rd pers. sing. and 2nd pers. pl.—*ne* in the 1st pers. pl. and *ŕan* in the 3rd. These syllables are placed immediately after nouns to which the poss. pronouns are prefixed, and are connected by a hyphen ; as *mo m̄ac-ŕa, my son ; aŕ mic-ne, our sons*. Ex.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Simple form.</i>	<i>Emph. f.</i>	<i>Simp. f.</i>	<i>Emph. f.</i>
Do, my ;	mo—ŕa ;	aŕ, our ;	aŕ—ne.
Do, thy ;	do—ŕa ;	buŕ, your ;	buŕ—ŕa.
Ű, his, her ;	a—ŕa, ŕan ;	a, their ;	a—ŕan.

The word *féiñ*, *self, own*; is subjoined to both Pers. and Posses. pron. as *me féiñ, myself*; *turá féiñ, thou thyself*; *rinn féiñ, ourselves*; *mo ñenn féiñ, my own head*.

Relatives,—Are *a*, *who, which, that, all that, whatever*; *noç*, *which, who*; *nác*, *who not, which not*.

Demonstratives,—*ro*, *this, these*; *riñ*, *that, those*; *ruo, úo*, *that or those there, you*; which are added to nouns, and pers. pron. as *añ ñen ro*, *añ řep riñ*; *é ro*, *mas. this one*, *í ro*, *fem. this one*; *é ruo, í ruo*, *you one*; *céoña*, *same*; *añ řep céoña*, *the same man*.

Interrogatives,—*Cia* ? *who? which?* *ciò* ? *what?* *cpéo* ? *what?* *cao* ? *what?* *cao* or *cpéo* *é*, *mas. í, fem. pl. 140, mas. and fem.*

Indefinite,—*‘Eigiñ*, *some*; *cia b’e* or *gi b’e*, *whoever*; *ciò b’e*, *whatever*; *ap bit*, *any*; *eife, oife, aife*, *other*; *řac, caç*, *every, each*; *các*, *all, others, the rest*; *curo*, *some*; *neç*, *any one*; *añ ti*, *whosoever, the person who*; *caç eife*, *every other*.

Compound pronouns are of two kinds: 1st, compounded of *personal*; 2nd, of *possessive* pronouns. Their emphatic form is like that of their primitives.

1st, Com-

1st, Compound of Personal Pronouns :

Ահամ, *with or to me* ; ահա՞, —*thee* ; ահե, —*him* ; աիւ, —*her* ; Ահաւն, —*us* ; ահաւ, —*ye* ; աւա, —*them*.

Արամ, *out of me* ; արա՞, *thee* ; ար, *him* ; արե, *her*. Արաւն, *us* ; արաւ, *ye* ; արա, *them*.

Շահամ, *unto me* ; շահա՞, *thee* ; շաիւ, *him* ; շաւ, *her*. Շահաւն, *us* ; շահաւ, *ye* ; շաւա, *them*.

Ծամ, *to me* ; ծաւ, *thee* ; ծո, *him* ; ծի, *her*. Ծաւն, *us* ; ծաւ, *ye* ; ծու, *them*.

Սիմ, *off me* ; սիւ, *thee* ; սե, *him* ; սի, *her*. Սիւն, *us* ; սիւ, *ye* ; սիւ, *them*.

Եօրամ, *between me* ; եօրա՞, *thee* ; եօրիւ, *him* ; եօրի, *her*. Եօրաւն, *us* ; եօրաւ, *ye* ; եօրա, *them*.

Բիւմ, *under me* ; բիւ՞, *thee* ; բիւ, *him* ; բիւե, *her*. Բիւն, *us* ; բիւ, *ye* ; բիւա, *them*.

Իննամ, *in me* ; իննա՞, *thee* ; ինն, *him* ; իննե, *her*. Իննաւն, *us* ; իննաւ, *ye* ; իննաւ, *or* իննա, *them*.

Լիմ, *with me* ; լեւ, *thee* ; լեւ, *him* ; լեւ, *her*. Լիւն, *us* ; լիւ, *ye* ; լեւ, *them*.

Օրմ, *on me* ; օր, *thee* ; օր, *him* ; օրիւ, *her*. Օրաւն, *us* ; օրաւ, *ye* ; օրա, *them*.

Քիմ, *with me* ; քիւ, *thee* ; քիւ, *him* ; քիւ, *her*. Քիւն, *us* ; քիւ, *ye* ; քիւ, *them*.

Րօնամ, *before me* ; թօնա՞, *thee* ; թօնիւ, *him* ; թօնիւ, *her*. Րօնաւն, *us* ; թօնաւ, *ye* ; թօնա, *them*.

Seðam, *without me*; seðað, *thee*; seðé, *him*; seðí, *her*. Seðainn, *us*; seðaið, *ye*; seða, *them*.

Thoðm, *over me*; thoðt, *thee*; thoðir, *him*; thoðri, *her*. Thoðainn, *us*; thoðaið, *ye*; thoða, *them*.

Tríðm, *through me*; tríðt, *thee*; tríðo, *him*; tríði, *her*. Tríðinn, *us*; tríðið, *ye*; tríðpa, *or* tríða, *them*.

Uaðm, *from me*; uair, *thee*; uað, *him*; uairte, *her*. Uaðinn, *us*; uaið, *ye*; uaða, *them*.

Umam, *upon me*; umað, *thee*; uime, *him*; umpe, *her*. Umáinn, *us*; umaið, *ye*; umpa, *them*.

Uðam, *above me*; uðað, *thee*; uða, *him*; uðirte, *her*. Uðainn, *us*; uðaið, *ye*; uða, *them*.

Among the Poets we find these compounds variously orthographed, according as the measure of the verse required.—These varieties shall be noticed when speaking of poetic licence.

Those compounded of *possessive* pronouns have the same emphatic form, and require aspiration and eclipsis, in the same situations as their primitives.—They want some of the persons. Ex.

Æm, *in my*; æo, *in thy*.

Cóm, *with, or unto my*; còo, *with thy*; còp, *with our*.

Dom,

Dom, to my ; doo, to thy ; daß, to our.

Fóm, under my ; fód, under thy ; fóß, our.

Lém, with my ; léo, with thy ; léß, with our.

'Om, from my ; óo, from thy ; óß, from our.

Rém, with my ; réo, with thy ; réß, with our.

Trém, through my ; tréo, through thy ; tréß, through our.

The other persons are formed thus ; as 'n a, in his, her, their ; ann ßur, in your ; co n-a, with his, her, their ; co ßur, with your ; o'a, to his, her, their ; do ßur, to your ; fo n-a, fo ßur ; lé n-a, lé ßur ; ó n-a, ó ßur ; pé n-a, pé ßur ; tré n-a, tré ßur.



OF VERBS.

In Gaelic, Verbs have but one *Conjugation*.*

The *Moods* are six ; the Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Conditional, Consuetudinal, and Infinitive.

The

* Mr. Stewart has divided the Verbs into two Conjugations ; whereof the first comprehends those Verbs, which begin with a Consonant ; the second, those which begin with a Vowel, or with F before a Vowel : with what view, or for what reason, this ingenious Scholar has left unexplained.

The inflections of Verbs, like those of Nouns, are made by changes on the termination; the changes at the beginning of Verbs, are caused by certain prefixed particles, expressed or understood.

Verbs have a simple and emphatic form; as *táim*, *I am*; *táim-fe*, *I am*; *támaito*, *we are*; *támaito-ñe*, *WE are*; *táit-fean*, *THEY are*.

There are three *Tenses*; the Present, Preterite, and Future. Each of these *Tenses* has a *Relative Form*, which is often the same as the third person singular, and is always governed by the Pronoun & expressed or understood; as *if mife gōñaf*, *it is I (who) wound*; *if iao gōñaf*, *it is they (who) wound*; *añ tí iapñaf*, *the person (who) asks*; *lócāñ noē fcabur añ gāet*, *the chaff which, the wind scattereth*; *éipžer Ořcar*, *Oscar arises*.

Before the learner proceed, he should observe that *an?* *whether?* *go*, *that*; *vá*, *if*; *ia*, *after*; *nác*, *not*; *fá*, *for which*; *nočá*, *not*; require eclipsis; as *an ngoñaim?* *do I wound?* *nočá mbuailim*, *I do not strike*; and before a vowel, take *n*; as *oa n-iaipñfá*, *if you would ask*.

Ní, *níp*, *vo*, *po*, *ap*, *náp*, *žup*, *řuf*, cause aspiration in the *Active Voice*; as *ní řuif*, *there is not*; *ap gonaif?* *did you wound?* In the *Passive*, the verb suffers no initial change from these Conjunctions; as *vo gōñao* *me*, *I was wounded*; *ní gontao* *me?* *I used not to be*

be wounded? ρυῖ γονυαῖδεῖς tu, *before you will be wounded.* Do drops ο before ρ, in the active voice; as ο' ῥορκαῖ ρέ, *he opened*; but οο ρορκαῖ ε, *he was opened.* Aspiration takes place also in the active voice, where οο is understood; as ἐonnaῖρc me, *I saw*; or οο ἐonnaῖρc me.

The Auxiliary verb, *be*, to be; is conjugated as follows:

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—Τάμ, *I am*; τὰῖρ, or ταῖρ, *thou art*; τά, *he is*; τάμαιο, *we are*; τатаί, *ye are*; τάιο, *they are.* Or, τά me, *I am*; τά tu, *thou art*; τά ρέ, *he is*; τά ρῖnn, τὰ ρῖβ, τὰ ρῖαο.

Relative Form.—Ἰ me & τά, *it is I, who am*; Ἰ tu & τά, *it is you, who are*, &c. using τᾱ through all the persons in both numbers.

Preterite.—Bhíδεῖ, *I was*; Bίρ, *thou wast*; Bί, *he was*; Bίmuρ, *we were*; BίBuρ, *ye were*; Bίoap, *they were.* Or, Bί me, Bί tu, Bί ρέ, Bί ρῖnn, &c. Or, Bάoap, Bάoap, Bά, Bamáp, BάBap, Bάoap*. Or, Bά me, Bά tu, Bά ρε, &c.

Relative Form.—Oo Bί; as Ἰ me οο Bί, *it is I, who was*; na ρῖρ οο Bί, *the men, who were.*

Future.—

*This third form is very classical, but not much spoken now. The first form, though in general use, is scarcely to be met with in old MSS.

Future.—Biaò, *I will be*; biaòais, *thou wilt be*; biaò, *he will be*; biaòmais, *we will be*; biaòaisò, *ye will be*; biaòais, *they will be*. Or, biaò me*, biaò tu, biaò ré, biaò rinn, biaò rib, biaò rias. Or, beio, *I will be*; beioir, *thou*; beio, *he*—; beioimis or beim, *we will be*; beioirò, *ye*—; beiois or beio, *they*, &c. Or, beio me†, —tu, —ré, —rinn, —rib, —rias.

Relative.—Bhias, *that will be*; as is mife bias, *it is I, who will be*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bí, *be thou*; bíò, *let him be*; bíòmais, *let us be*; bíoirò, *be ye*; bíoro, bío, or bíois, *let them be*. Or, bí tu, —ré; —rinn, &c. Ná bí, *be not*, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—†Fuilim, *I am*; fuilir, *thou art*; fuil, *he is*; fuilimis, *we are*, fuilísò, *ye are*; fuilís they are. Or, fuil me; fuil tu, —ré, rinn, rib, rias.

Relative.—Náò fuil, *that is not*.

Ex.—Ní fuilim, *I am not*; ní fuil, *he is not*. § An fuil tu? *art thou?* an fuilís? *are they?*

* Or biaò me, &c. This has also been written “bìò me,” in Scotland.

† This may also be written “beit me, &c.”

‡ The Subjunctive Mood is never used without one of the conjunctions, ní, an, so, ar, &c. prefixed.

§ We often write and say “Ní ’lim, ní ’f me, ní ’f ré, &c.”

they? ǝo ǝuillim, *that I am*; ǝo ǝuillir, *that thou art*; noða nǝuill, *there is not*.*

Preterite.—Raðar, *I was*; ǝaðair, *thou wast*; ǝailb, *he was*. Raðamar, *we were*; ǝaðaðar, *ye were*; ǝaðaðar, *they were*. Or, ǝailb me, ǝailb tu, &c.

Relative.—Náč ǝailb, *that was not*.

Examples.—Ní ǝaðar, *I was not*; an ǝaðair? *or an ǝailb tu? wert thou?* ǝo ǝailb, *that he was*.

Future.—The future is the same as in the Indicative Mood; as ní ðiað, *I will not be*; an mbiað tu? *wilt thou be?* ǝo mbiaðmar, *that we will be*, &c. Except in the relative form; as an ǝer ǝer náð mbiað, *the man that will not be*; not “náð mbiað.”

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Preterite.—Do ðeinn, *I would be*; do ðeirá, *thou wouldst be*; do ðeirð, *he would be*; do ðeirðmír, *we would be*; do ðeirð, *ye would be*; do ðeirðir, *they would be*.†

Relative.—Do ðeirð, *that would be*.

Future.—Wanting.

CONJUNCTIVAL

* These Examples are given merely to show the learner the initial changes produced by the conjunctions, that govern the subjunctive mood.

† We may also write, ðeinn, ðeirá, ðeirð, &c. without do.

CONSUEITUDINAL or HABITUAL MOOD.

Present.—Bíðim, *I usually am, or I use to be*; bíðir, *or bíðen tu, thou—*; bí, *or bíðen ré, he—*; bímaim, *we—*; bítið, *ye—*; bíð, *they usually are.*

Relative.—Bhíðer, *or híð, that usually is*; náð mbíðen, *that usually is not.*

Ex.—Án mbíðen ré? *does he usually be?* ní bímaim, *we usually are not*; noðá mbíð, *they never are.*

Preterite.—Do bínn, *I used to be*; oo bítá, *you used to be*; oo bíðeð, *he—*; oo bímír, *we—*; oo bítið, *ye—*; oo bíóir, *they used to be.*

Relative.—oo bíð, *or oo bíðeð, that used to be.*

Ex.—Án mbítá? *used you to be?* ní bíóir, *they used not to be*; náð mbínn, *used I not to be?*

Future.—Wanting.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do beirt, *or beirt, to be*; 14p mbeirt, *having been, after being*; 41p ti beirt, *about to be, on the point of being*; éum á beirt, *to be, in order to be*; 41p mbeirt, *on being, having just now been*; 45 beirt, *being, &c.*

Á and oo are often prefixed to the auxiliary verb. Á is used with the Present Tense Indicative; as á táim, *I am*. Do with the Preterite, Indic. Condit. and Consuetudinal; as oo bí me, *I was*;

I was; do beinn, *I would be*; do binn, *I used to be*. They are sometimes used as Relatives; as aň řep a tá, *the man who is*; aň řei do ří, *the woman who was*.

The pronouns are *emphatically* added to the first form; as tádo řído, *they are*; bído řído, *let them be*.

There is another auxiliary verb, which is used only in two Tenses of the Indicative, viz. ř, *is*; ba, *was*.

ř me, *I am*, or *it is I*; ř tu, *it is you*; ř é, *he is*, 't *is he*; ř řinn,—říř,—řído, or řído.

Ba me, *I was*, *it was I*; ba tu, řé, řinn, říř, řído. Ex.

ř me aň řep, *I am the man*, i. e. *it is I who am the man*; not a táim aň řep. Bha ří aňřpa a n-'Eirinn, an tan řin, *there was an illustrious king in Ireland, at that time*.

In these and the like cases, "táim," is never used.

Fa is often used emphatically for řa; as řa hí inřm aň říř, *she was the daughter of the king*.

In old MSS, we find baí, buí, boí, uoí, written for ba.

Example of a Regular Verb:

Ἐράω, I torment.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—Ἐράω, *I torment*; ἐράῃς, *thou tormentest*; ἐράει, *he torments*. Ἐράμεν, *or ἐράω, we—*; ἐράτε, *ye—*; ἐράου, *they—*.

Relative.—Ἐράς, *that torments*.

Preterite.—*Ὁ ἐράς, *I tormented*; ὃ ἐράς, *thou tormentedst*; ὃ ἐράς, *he tormented*. Ὁ ἐράμεν, *or ὃ ἐράω, we—*; ὃ ἐράσθης, *ye—*; ὃ ἐράσθης, *or ἐράσθης*. *Or, ὃ ἐράς me, tu, ré, rinn, &c.*

Relative.—Ἐράς.

Future.—Ἐράσω, *I will torment*; ἐράσῃς, *thou*; ἐράσει, *he*. Ἐράσμεν, *or ἐράω, we*; ἐράσῃτε, *ye*; ἐράσω, *they*. *Or, ἐράσω me, tu, ré, &c.*

Relative.—Ἐράσας, *that will torment*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ἐρά, *torment thou*; ἐράσθι, *let him torment*. Ἐράμεν, *let us*; ἐράσθιτε, *torment ye*; ἐράτω, *or ἐράσθι, let them*; *νά ἐρά, do not torment, &c.*

SUBJUNCTIVE

* Ὁ may also be omitted throughout.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.—Ní déraim, &c. like the Indic.

Pres. Or, ní déraim tu, ré, rinn, rib, riao.

Relative.—Náð cceáraim, or ccearaib, *that doth not torment.*

Preterite.—Níð déir, or níð déir me, &c. as in the Indicative.

Relative.—Náð déir, *who did not torment.*

Future.—Ní dérrao, &c. as in the Indicative. Cérað is poetical, and used only after a Negative; as ní cérað, *I will not torment.*

Relative.—Cérrað; corruptly, cérrac, in Munster.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Preterite.—Do dérraim, *I would torment*; do dérrá, *thou*; do dérrað, *he*. Do dérraimair, or do dérraib rinn, *we would torment*; do dérraibde, or do dérraib rib, *ye*; do dérraibóir, or do dérraib riao, *they*.

Relative.—Cérrað, *that would torment.*

CONSUETUDINAL or HABITUAL MOOD.

Present.—Like the Present Subjunctive.

Preterite.—Do déraim, *I used to torment*; do dértá, *you used—*; do dérað, *he*. Do déraimair, *we—*; do déraibde, *ye—*; do déraibóir, *they*.

Relative.—Chérað, *that used to torment.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Цѣраѡ, or во цѣраѡ, *to torment*; ѣум цѣраѡ, *to torment*; аѣ цѣраѡ, *on tormenting*; аѣ цѣраѡ, *tormenting*.

The various modifications of time, may also be accurately expressed by compound Tenses, formed from the Auxiliary Verb, and the Infinitive Mood of the Regular Verb. Ex.

Ѥтаѡм аѣ цѣраѡ, *I am tormenting*, &c. бѣ ме аѣ цѣраѡ. *I was tormenting*, &c. бѣаѡ ме аѣ цѣраѡ, *I will be tormenting*, &c. бѣ аѣ цѣраѡ, *be tormenting*, &c. аѣѡѡѡ ме аѣ цѣраѡ? *am I tormenting?* &c. аѣ ѡаѡаѣ аѣ цѣраѡ? *was I tormenting?* &c. во бѣѡѡ аѣ цѣраѡ, *I would be tormenting*, &c. бѣѡѡм аѣ цѣраѡ, *I am usually tormenting*, &c. во бѣѡѡ аѣ цѣраѡ, *I used to be tormenting*, &c. во бѣѡѡ аѣ цѣраѡ, *to be tormenting*, &c. And so through all the numbers and persons.

Ѥа ме ѡаѣ цѣраѡ, *I am after tormenting*, *I have tormented*; бѣ ме ѡаѣ цѣраѡ, *I had tormented*; бѣаѡ ме ѡаѣ цѣраѡ, *I will have tormented*, &c. through all the Tenses.

Ѥа ме аѣ воѡ а' цѣраѡ, *I am going to torment*; бѣ ме аѣ воѡ а' цѣраѡ, *I was going to torment*, &c. through all the Tenses.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—Цѣртаѣ ме, *I am just now tormented*; цѣртаѣ ѣѡ, *thou art*, &c. цѣртаѣ ѣ, *he is*, &c. Цѣртаѣ ѡѡѡ, *we—*; ѡѡ, *y—*; ѡѡѡ, *—they.*

Relative.—

Relative.—*Цѣрта.* In the Passive Voice the Relative Form is in every Tense like the first Personal Singular; in other words, there is no distinct Form peculiar to a Relative.

Ца ме цѣрта, I am tormented; ца ту,—ѣ,
—ѣnn,—ѣѣ,—ѣѣѣ цѣрта.

Relative.—*Ца цѣрта.*

Preterite.—*До цѣртаѣ ме, I was tormented;*
ѣѣ цѣртаѣ ту,—ѣ, nn, ѣѣ, ѣѣ; or ѣѣ ме цѣрта;
ѣѣ ту цѣрта, &c.

Future.—*Цѣртаѣѣѣ ме, or цѣртаѣ ме, I*
will be tormented; ту, ѣ, nn, ѣѣ, ѣѣ; or ѣѣѣ
ме цѣрта, I will be tormented, &c. цѣртаѣѣѣ,
or ѣѣѣ цѣрта, that will be tormented.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Цѣртаѣ ме, let me be tormented; цѣртаѣ ту,
ѣѣ thou tormented; цѣртаѣ ѣ, nn, ѣѣ, ѣѣ.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

This Mood borrows its Tenses from the Indicative. Ex. *Нѣ цѣртаѣ ме, I am not tormented;*
нѣѣ цѣртаѣ ме, I was not tormented, &c. But it has also a set of Tenses formed by the aid of the Auxiliary Verb. Ex.

Present.—*Фуѣѣм цѣрта, I am tormented,*
&c.

Preterite.—*Раѣѣѣ цѣрта, I was tormented,*
&c.

Future.—Будь цѣта, *I will be tormented, &c.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Preterite.—Доу цѣтаіѡе me, *I would be tormented; tu, ѓ, inn, іѡ, іѡѡ.*

CONSUEUDINAL MOOD.

Present.—Цѣтаѡ me, *I am usually tormented; tu, ѓ, inn, іѡ, іѡѡ.*

Preterite.—Доу цѣтаіѡе me, *I used to be tormented; tu, ѓ, inn, &c.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Доуѡ цѣта, *to be tormented.*

Participle.—Цѣта, *tormented.*

Compound Tenses.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.—Та me іѡѡ моу цѣтаѡ, *I have been tormented; та tu іѡѡ ѡѡ цѣтаѡ, you, &c. та іѡ іѡѡ n-a цѣтаѡ, he, &c. та іѡ іѡѡ n-a цѣтаѡ, she, &c.*

Бі me іѡѡ моу цѣтаѡ, *I had been tormented.*

Буду me іѡѡ моу цѣтаѡ, *I shall have been tormented.*

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bí 14p 00 dépað, *have been tormented, i. e. be after having been, &c.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.—Fuiðim 14p mo dépað, *I have been, &c.*

Preterite.—Raðar 14p mo dépað, *I had been, &c.*

Future.—Biað me 14p mo dépað, *I shall have been, &c.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Preterite.—Bheimn 14p mo dépað, *I would have been, &c.*

CONSUEUDINAL MOOD.

Present.—Bíðim 14p mo dépað, *I have usually been, &c.*

Preterite.—Bhínn 14p mo dépað, *I used to have been, &c.*

Formation of the Tenses.

ACTIVE VOICE.

The Root, or Theme of the Verb, is found by cutting off the last syllable of the Present Indicative; as *göðaim, I wound*; root, *göð*; *buðim, I beat*; root, *buð*. From the root are formed all the Tenses of the Verb.

The

The termination of the 1st pers. Pres. Indic. is *aım*, or *ım* ; 2nd, *aıı*, or *ıı* ; 3rd, *aıö*, or *ıö*. 1st, per. pl. *maıö*, *mıö*, or *amı* ; 2nd, *tai*, or *tı* ; 3rd, *aıö*, or *ıö*. Sometimes there is an epenthesis of *a* ; as *bəğnam*, *I threaten* ; *bəğaptai*, *ye threaten*. Relative form, *deşar*, *buaıfer*.

The *Preterite* is formed by adding to the root *ar* or *er*, for the 1st pers. sing.—for the 2nd, *aır*, or *ır* ; the 3rd pers. sing. is *deş*, *he perplexed* ; *buaıl*, *he struck*. When there are two consonants in the last syllable of the root, the last of which is a liquid, there is an epenthesis of *aı* ; as *ləbnam*, *I speak* ; root, *ləbı* ; preter. *taḡar*, *he spoke*. *ḡonam*, *I wound*, makes pret. *ḡonı*, *he wounded*. The first pers. pl. is formed by adding *amar* or *ram* ; as *ḡonamar* or *ḡonram*, *deşamar* or *deşram* ; 2nd, *aḡar* ; 3rd, *avar* or *ran*. If the last vowel of the root be *i*, the 1st pers. sing. ends in *er* ; the 2nd in *ır*. 1st pl. *emar* or *rem* ; 2nd, *eḡar* ; 3rd, *ovar* ; as *buaıfer*, *buaılır*, *buaıfemar*, &c. The Relative form is like the 3rd pers. sing.

The *Future* is formed by adding for the 1st pers. sing. *farö* ; 2nd, *fairı* ; 3rd, *farö*. 1st pl. *ramarö* or *ram* ; 2nd, *fairöe* ; 3rd, *farö*. If the root be small, *i. e.* have *i* for the last vowel, the Future terminates in *ferö*, *fırı*, *fırö*, *fermıöer* *rem*, *fıröe*, *fırö* ; as *buaılferö*, *buaılfırı*, *buaıl-fırö*, &c. Relative form terminates in *far* or *fer* ; as *deşfar*, *ḡonfar*, *buaılfer*.

Sometimes

Sometimes *ƿ* is not pronounced in common conversation ; as *œníarð me*, *I will make*, for *œníƿarð me*. This corruption, which is becoming more general every day, ought to be rejected ; the want of the *ƿ* weakens the sound of the word, and often occasions an *hiatus* and uncertainty.

Verbs, of more than two syllables, which end in *íġim* or *áiġim*, form the Future in *eoðarð* ; and the preceding vowel, if broad, suffers attenuation, or *cæluġarð* ; as *bennaíġim*, *I bless* ; Future *benneorðarð*, *I will bless* ; or *benneorðarð me*.

Eriġim, *I arise*, fut. *eipeorðarð me*, or *eipeorðarð* ; *ŕoillíġim*, *I show*, fut. *ŕoillŕeorðarð*. To these may be added, *inníġim*, *I tell* ; *imġim*, *I play* ; *ŕorġlaím*, *I open* ; *aitġim*, *I relate* ; *laðġim*, *I speak* ; *coðlaím*, *I sleep* ; which make in the future *inneorðarð*, *imeorðarð*, *ŕorŕeorðarð*, *aitŕeorðarð*, *laðŕeorðarð*, *coðeorðarð*.

Relative form.—*Benneorðar*, *inneorðar*, *imeorðar*, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—The 2nd pers. sing. is the same as the 3rd pers. sing. of the Preter. Indicative ; as *cér*, *torment thou* ; *ġon*, *wound thou* ; *buaíġ*, *strike thou* ; *mell*, *deceive thou*. The 3rd pers. sing. is formed by adding *arð* to the root ; 1st pers. pl. *am* ; 2nd, *áiðe* ; 3rd, *arð*. If the root be *small*, these terminations become *eð*, *em*, *íðe*, *arð* ; as *buaíġarð*, *let them strike* ; not *buaíġarð*.

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—The terminations of the *Present* tense are like those of the Pres. Indic. The Relative form adds *ann* to the root, if broad ; *enn*, if small.

The *Preterite*, is the same as in the Indic.

The *Future*, is the same as in the Indic. but there is a second form for the 1st pers. sing. viz. by adding *ab* or *eb* to the root ; as *gōiāb*, *I will wound* ; *cupeb*, *I will put* ; this form is used only with the negative *ní*. *Innirim*, *aitrim*, *forclaim*, *imrim*, *labrim*, *coolaim* ; make *inneor*, *aitheor*, *forceol*, *imeor*, *laib-eor*, *coibeol* ; as *ní inneor*, *I will not tell* ; or *ní hinneorab*, or *ní hinneoreb* me.

The Relative Termination is *ráb*, not *raf*.

The *Preterite Conditional*, is formed from the Future Indicative by changing *fab* into *faínn*. The termination of the 2nd pers. sing. is *rá* ; 3rd, *ráb*. 1st pers. pl. *faímaí* ; 2nd, *faíoe* ; 3rd, *faíof*. If the root be *small* ; as *buair*, the terminations are *finn*, *rá*, *reb*, *femí*, *ríoe*, *reof*. When the Future Indicative takes *eo*, the terminations of the Preter. Condit. are *eoáinn*, *eoá*, *eoáb*, *eoámaí*, *eoáíoe*, *eoáíof* ; as *beinneoáinn*, *I would bless* ; *inneoráinn*, *I would tell* ; *imeoráinn*, *I would play*.

CONSUEITUDINAL MOOD.—The *Preterite* is formed from the Condit. Potential, by omitting *f* ; in the 2nd pers. sing. *t* is substituted ; the terminations

terminations then are $\alpha\mu\eta$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\acute{o}$, $\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\gamma$, &c. or $\mu\eta$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\acute{o}$, $\epsilon\mu\iota\gamma$, &c. if the root be *small*; as $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\mu\eta$, *I used to beat*. When the Preter. Condit. is characterized by $\epsilon\acute{o}$, the Pretre. Consuet. is the same; as $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\eta\epsilon\acute{o}\alpha\mu\eta$, *I would bless, or used to bless*.

The INFINITIVE is formed by adding $\alpha\acute{o}$ to the root; as $\kappa\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\alpha\mu$, *I perplex*, Infin. $\kappa\epsilon\gamma\alpha\acute{o}$. If there be a diphthong or triphthong in the root, whose last vowel is ι , it is usual to omit the ι in the Infin. as $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\mu$, Infin. $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\alpha\acute{o}$; $\xi\mu\alpha\acute{o}\upsilon\iota\gamma\mu$, *I love*, Infin. $\xi\mu\alpha\acute{o}\upsilon\gamma\alpha\acute{o}$; $\lambda\omicron\gamma\kappa\mu$, *I burn*, Infin. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\kappa\alpha\acute{o}$. When ι is the only vowel in the last syllable of the root, the Infin. terminates in $\epsilon\acute{o}$; as $\beta\upsilon\mu\iota\mu$, *I break*; $\iota\tau\mu$, *I eat*; Infin. $\beta\upsilon\mu\iota\epsilon\acute{o}$; $\iota\tau\epsilon\acute{o}$.

Some verbs have their Infinitive like the root; as $\kappa\alpha\iota\acute{o}$, *to lament*; $\nu\epsilon\mu\eta\alpha\acute{o}$, *to neglect*; $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\gamma$, *to grow*; $\gamma\alpha\iota\mu$, *to call*; $\delta\tau$, *to drink*; $\mu\upsilon\tau$, *to run*; $\gamma\eta\acute{\alpha}\mu$, *to swim*; $\gamma\iota\upsilon\delta\alpha\tau$, *to walk*.

Some drop the ι of the root; as $\kappa\upsilon\mu\mu$, *I put*; root, $\kappa\upsilon\mu$, Infin. $\kappa\upsilon\mu$; so $\alpha\mu\alpha\mu\epsilon$, *to look*; $\mu\upsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\varsigma$, *to suffer*; $\gamma\upsilon\lambda$, *to weep*; $\lambda\epsilon\iota\gamma\epsilon\tau$, *to cure*; $\gamma\kappa\upsilon\mu$, *to cease*.

Some add τ to the root; as $\alpha\gamma\alpha\iota\tau$ or $\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\acute{o}$, *to claim*; $\beta\alpha\gamma\alpha\iota\tau$, or $\beta\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\acute{o}$, *to threaten*; $\lambda\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\tau$, or $\lambda\alpha\beta\mu\alpha\acute{o}$, *to speak*; $\tau\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\tau$, *to give*. $\beta\epsilon\mu\mu$, *I bear*, makes $\beta\mu\epsilon\iota\tau$; $\mu\mu\mu$, *I play*, $\mu\mu\tau$; $\tau\omicron\mu\lambda\alpha\mu$, *I eat*, $\tau\omicron\mu\lambda\alpha\tau$.

Some add $\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\mu$, or $\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota\mu$ to the root; as $\mu\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\mu$, *to remain*; $\kappa\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\mu$, *to say*; $\gamma\mu\eta\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\mu$,
 $\alpha\mu\mu$,

aiñ, *to beget*; leiñaiñaiñ, *to follow*; caileñaiñ, *to lose*.

The following add áĩ; ɣabáiĩ, *to take*; ɣagáiĩ, *to find*; ɣagbáiĩ, *to leave*; tóbáiĩ, *to lift up*.

Some add aĩ or eĩ; as caĩteĩ, *to spend*; oéñaiĩ, *to do*; aĩcñaiĩ, *to ascend*; ɣeĩteĩ, *to wait*; cĩĩcñaiĩ, *to begin*; ɣeĩaiĩ, *to stand*. These have also regular Infinitives in aó.

Some add aet or eet; as éĩɣeet, *to harken*; ɣluaĩɣeet, or ɣluaĩɣaet, *to go*; maĩɣuĩɣeet, *to ride*. Tĩɣim and imtĩɣim, make teet, imteet.

The following are formed irregularly: ɣaĩó, *to ask*; tuietm, *to fall*; cantuini, *to say*; ɣaĩcɣim, *to see*; maĩɣtaim, *to live*; tuiɣim, *to understand*; ɣéimnió, *to low*; ɣoiĩ, or ɣoiĩaó, *to wound*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The *Present* is formed by adding ɣaĩ, ɣeĩ, ɣaĩ or ɣeĩ to the root; as ɣontaiĩ, *is wounded*; buaiĩɣeĩ, *is beaten*; maĩɣbtaĩ, *is killed*.

The *Preterite* is formed by adding aó or eó.

The *Future* is formed by adding ɣaĩ, ɣeĩ, ɣaĩóeĩ, or ɣeĩóeĩ; sometimes aĩ; as beĩneocaiĩ, *will be blessed*.

The *Preterite Conditional* ends in ɣaĩóe, or ɣeĩóe.

The *Preterite Habitual* in ɣaĩ or ɣeĩ.

The *Participle* ends in ɣa, ɣe, ɣe, or ɣe.

There

There is no distinction of number or person in the tenses of the Passive Voice, and the pronouns are always in the accusative case.

SYNOPSIS

Of the Regular Verb: Dúaim, I shut up, inclose; conjugated through Moods and Tenses

ACTIVE VOICE.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	Dun-aím,	aír,	aídh.	amaid,	thá,	aíd.
<i>Preter.</i>	Dun-aí,	aie,	Dún.	amar or sam,	abhar,	adar or sad.
<i>Future.</i>	Dun-fad,	faí,	faídh.	famaid or sam,	faidhe,	faid.
<i>Imper.</i>	Dun,	adh.		am, or amaid,	aídhe,	aíd or aídís.
<i>Condit.</i>	Dun-faí,	fa,	faídh.	famaí,	faídhe,	faídís.
<i>Conjunct.</i>	Dun-aínn,	thá,	adh.	amaí,	aídhe,	aídís.
<i>Infinit.</i>	Be dhúadhb, chum dúata, las adúadhb, &c.					

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indic. Pres. Dúatar; *Preter.* Dúadh; *Future.* Dúaidhe, or dúatar. *Imperat.* Dúatar. *Condit.* Dúaidhe. *Conjunct.* Dúatal. *Infinit.* do bheith dúata. *Participle.* Dúata.

Brisim, I break.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	Bris-im,	í,	ídh.	emaid,	thí,	íd.
<i>Preter.</i>	Bris-ea,	ie,	Bris.	emar or eam,	ebhar,	edar or ead.
<i>Future.</i>	Bris-fed,	fí,	fídh.	femaid or eam,	fídhc,	fed.
<i>Imper.</i>	Bris,	edh.		eam, or emaid,	ídhe,	íd or ídis.
<i>Condit.</i>	Bris-fínn,	fí,	fídh.	femais,	fídhc,	fídis.
<i>Conjunct.</i>	Bris-inn,	thá,	edh.	emais.	ídhe,	ídís.
<i>Infinit.</i>	Be bhríodh, chum bríat, las mbríodh, &c.					

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indic. Pres. Brisier; *Preter.* Bríodh; *Future.* Bríodhe, or bríodier. *Imper.* Brisier. *Condit.* Bríodhe. *Conjunct.* Bríotí. *Infinit.* do bheith bríot, *Participle.* Bríot.

IRREGULAR

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The following Verbs are irregular, viz. *vé-
ñaim, gnim, veipim, tigm, térom, éfm or
éíom, beipim, beipim, cluim, fágaim, pígm.*

Dénaim, I make or do.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.—*Present.*—*Dénaim, I
make or do; déñair, thou; déñair, he; déña-
mar, we; déñtar, ye; déñair, they.*

Relative.—*Dhéñar, that doth.*

Preterite.—*Do jñter, I did; jñir, thou;
jñ, he; jñemar, or jñrem, we; jñebar,
ye; jñebar, or jñren, they.*

Relative.—*Rñ.*

OR, *Do déñar, I made; déñair, thou; déñ,
he; déñamar, we; déñabar, ye; déñabar, they.
Or, veñ me, tu, ré, rinn, &c.*

Relative.—*Dhéñ.*

Future.—*Déñar, I will make or do; déñ-
rair, thou; déñair, he; déñamar, or déñar,
we; déñar, ye; déñar, they, &c. Or,
déñar me, tu, &c.*

Relative.—*Dhéñar.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—*Déñ, make, or do thou;
déñar, let him; déñamar, let us; déñar, ye;
déñar, or déñar, let them, &c. Or, déñar ré,
let him; déñar rinn, us;—rñ, ye;—rñ, them.*

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, Present.—Ní déanam, *I do not make, or do, &c. as in the Indic. or ní déiann tu, ré, rann, &c.*

Relative.—Náé ndéiann, or náé ndéim, *that does not make.*

Preterite.—Ní déanar, *I did not make; déanar, thou; déana, he; déanamar, we; déanabhar, ye; déanadar, they, &c. Or, ní déana me, tu, &c.*

Or, ní déanar, I did not make, &c. as in the Indic.

Relative.—Náé ndeanar, *that did not make, or do.*

Future.—Dénaib, dénaib, or déna me, &c. as in the Indic. but the Relative Form is dénaib.

The rest of this verb is regular like Céram, except the INFINITIVE MOOD. **Ex.**

Do dénaib, or do dénam, *to make or do; ag dénaib, or dénam; aib tí dénaib, or dénaib; cum dénaib, or dénaib; rap ndénaib, or ndénam.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Déantar me, *I am made, or tá me dénaib, &c.*

Do níneib me, *I was made, or bí me dénaib, &c.*

Déanfar, or dénaibfeir me, *I will be made, or biaib me dénaib, &c.*

Déantar tu, *be thou made, or bí tu dénaib, &c.*

Dénaibfeir me, *I would be made, &c.*

Déñtaí me, I used to be made, &c.

Déñta, made.

Ḑñm, I do.

Ḑñm, I do; ḑñp, ḑñò, ḑñmíò, ḑñòtíò, ḑñòtò, or ḑñò. Or, ḑñí me, tu, &c.

Relative.—Ḑñíðer, that doth.

Ḑñóir, they used to do; ḑñter, is done; ḑñter, will be done. The rest is borrowed from déñaim.

Deñm, I say.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD—Present.—*Deñm, I say; deñp, thou; deñ, he; deñmíò, we; deñtíò, ye; deñtò, they. Or, deñ me, tu, &c. A is often prefixed to the Pres. and Pret. as a deñm, I say; a ouðairt, he said.*

Relative.—A deñ, that says.

Preterite.—*Ouðmar, I said; ouðp, thou; ouðairt, he; ouðramar, we; ouðpaðar, ye; ouðpaðar, they. Or, ouðairt me, tu, &c.*

Relative.—A ouðairt,

Future.—*Dérpaò, or dérpáò me, &c. like cérráò.*

Relative.—Dérpár, that will say.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—*Aðair, say thou; aðpáò, let him; aðramar, or aðram, let us; aðpaíðe, ye; aðpaitò, or aðpaitóir, let them say.*

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—Ní abram, *I do not say*; abrai, *or* abramm tu, *thou*; abrai *or* abramm ré, *he*; abramair, *or* abram, *we*; abraíð, *ye*; abrair, *they*. *Or*, ní deirim, &c.

Relative.—Náe n-abramm, deirimm, deir, abrai.

Preterite.—Ní duðrai, &c. as in the Indic.

Future.—Ní dérfar, dérfarð me, *or* dérfar, &c. as in the Indic.

Relative.—Náe n-dérfarð.

CONDITIONAL MOOD—*Preterite.*—Dérfaim, *I would say*.

CONSUEITUDINAL MOOD—*Preterite.*—Deirim, *I used to say*; deirðá, *thou*, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.—Do þáð, *to say*; aþ þáð, *saying*; aþ tí þáð, *or* þáite, *about to say*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Deirtey, *is said*. Abraþay, *let it be said*.

Duðrað, *was said*. Dérfarðe, *would be said*.

Dérfar, *will be said*. Deirteí, *used to be said*.

Ráite, *said*.

Þigim, *I come*.

INDICATIVE MOOD—*Present.*—Þigim, *I come*; þigir, *thou*; þig, *he*; þigemair, *or* þigem, *we*; þigtið, *ye*; þigir, *they*.

Relative.—Þiger, *that cometh*.

I. 3.

Preterite.—

Preterite.—*Tángaí,* I came; *tángaí,* thou; *tánc,* he; *táncamaí,* or *táncamaí,* we; *táncabaí,* ye; *táncataí,* or *táncataí,* they. Or, *tánc* me, *tu,* *fé,* &c.

Future.—*Ticfaí,* I will come; —*faí,* thou; —*faí,* he; —*faí,* or —*faí,* we; —*faí,* ye; —*faí,* they. Or, *ticfaí* me, *tu,* &c.

Relative.—*Thicfaí.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—*Taí,* or *tig,* come thou; *tigé,* let him come; *tigemaí,* let us come; *tigé,* or *taí,* come ye; *tigé,* or *tigé,* let them come. *Ná tig,* do not come, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD—Present.—*Tigim,* &c. as in the Indic. or *tigenn tu,* fé,* &c.

Relative.—*Tigenn,* or *tig;* as *aí fé nác tigenn,* the man who does not come; *í finne nác tig,* it is we who do not come.

Preterite.—*Tángaí,* &c. as in the Indic. Or, *tánga me, tu,* &c. as *an tánga tu?* have you come?

Future.—*Ticfaí,* *ticfaí,* or *ticfaí* me, &c. *I will come.*

Relative.—*Náé ticfaí.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD—Preterite.—*Do ticfaí,* I would come; —*faí,* thou; —*faí,* he; —*faí,* we; —*faí,* ye; —*faí,* they.

Relative.—*Thicfaí.*

CONJUNCTIVE

* We do not say *tigenn me.*

CONSUEITUDINAL MOOD—*Present*.—*Ṭigim*, &c. like the present Subjunctive.

Preterite.—Do *ṭiginn*, *I used to come*; *ṭigtá*, *thou*; *ṭigeò*, *he*; *ṭigemáir*, *we*; *ṭigíoe*, *ye*; *ṭigeváir*, *they*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.—*Ṭeèt*, or *vo teèt*, *to come*; *as teèt*, or *ṭigēet*, *coming*; *ias teèt*, *having come*, &c.

Ṭéjòim, *I go*.

INDICATIVE—*Present*.—*Ṭéjòim*, *I go*; *ṭé-
oir*, *thou*—; *téjò*, *he*—. *Ṭéjòmio*, *we*; *ṭéjóiò*,
ye; *ṭéjóiò*, *they*. Or, *téjò me*, *tu*, *ré*, , &c.

Relative.—*Ṭhéjoeir*, *that goes*.

Preterite.—*Chuaòar*, *I went*; *éuaòair*, *thou*;
éuaíò, *he*. *Chuamar*, *we*; *éuaòar*, *ye*; *éuavar*,
they. Or, *éuaíò me*, *tu*, *ré*, &c.

Relative.—*Chuaíò*, *that went*.

Future.—*Ráčarò*, or *pačarò*, *I will go*; *pa-
čair*, *thou*; *pačairò*, *he*. *Ráčamarò*, or *pačam*,
we; *pačairò*, *ye*; *pačairò*, *they*. Or, *pača me*,
tu, &c.

Relative.—*Ráčarar*, or *pačarar*, *that will go*.

IMPERATIVE.—*Imtiğ*, *go thou*; *imtiğeo*, *im-
tiğ ré*, or *téjò ré*, *let him go*. *Imtiğmír*,
imtiğmio, *imtiğ rinn*, *ṭéjómír*, *ṭéjòmio*, or
ṭéjò rinn, *let us go*; *imtiğe*, or *imtiğ riò*,
go ye; *imtiğioir*, *imtiğio*, or *imtiğ ríao*, *let
them go*.

Subjunctive

SUBJUNCTIVE—Present.—Ní téiröim; &c. as in the Indic. or Ní téiröenn tu, fé, rinn, &c.

Relative.—Nác ttéirö, or nác ttéiröenn, *that doth not go.*

Preterite.—Ní ðeðar, *I did not go*; ðeðar, *thou*; ðeðarö, *he*. Ní ðeðamar, *we*; ðeðarar, *ye*; ðeðarar, *they*. Or, ní ðeðar me, &c.

Relative.—Nác nðeðarö, *that did not go.*

Future.—Ní þaðarö, &c. as in the Indic.

Relative.—Nác þaðarö, *that will not go.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD—Preterite.—Rað-
fainn, *I would go*; raðfá, *thou*; raðfä, *he*.
Raðfamar, *we*; raðfäö, *ye*; raðfäör, *they*.

Relative.—Raðfä, *that would go.*

CONSUEUDINAL—Present.—Like the Pres.
Subjunctive.

Preterite.—Théröinn, *I used to go*; téirötá,
thou; téirö, *he*. Théröim, *we*; téirö, *ye*;
téirör, *they*.

Relative.—Thérö, *that used to go.*

INFINITIVE.—D'imteðt, or þol, *to go*; 45
þol, þul, imteðt, *going*.

Chím, or Chöim, I see.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE—Present.—Chíöim, éirö, éirö;
éiröim, éirö, éirö. Or, éirö me, tu, &c.

Relative.—

Relative.—Chíðer.

Preterite.—Chonnaðcar, *I saw*; ðonnaðcar, ðonnaðc.* Chonnacamar, ðonncaðar, ðonncaðar. Or, ðonnaðc me, tu, ré, &c.

Relative.—Chonnaðc.

Future.—Chíðreo, *I will see*; ðíðrþ, ðíðreo. Chíðrem, or ðíðremar, ðíðríðe, ðíðrio. Or, ðíðreo me, tu, &c.

Relative.—Chíðrer.

IMPERATIVE.—Fét, *see thou*; fétar, or fétar ré, *let him see*; fétamar, *let us see*; fétaríðe, *see ye*; fétaríðr, or fétar, *let them see*.

SUBJUNCTIVE—*Present*.—Ní falcim, *I do not see*; falcir, falcéð. Ní falcemar, falcíðe, falcio. Or, Ní falcenn tu, ré, rinn, &c.

Relative.—Náð falcenn, *that doth not see*.

Preterite.—Ní facar, *I did not see*; facar, facar. Ní facamar, facaðar, facavar. Or, Ní faca me, tu, ré, &c.

Relative.—Náð facar, *that did not see*.

Future.—Ní falcreo, or ní falcreo me, &c. *I will not see*.

Relative.—Náð falcreo, *that will not see*.

CONDITIONAL.—Falcinn, *I would see*; falcíð, falcéð. Falcinníð, falcíðe, or falcéð ríð, falcíðr.

Or,

* Often pronounced and written ðonnaðc, even in the old MSS;

Or, Cíóimn, cíórá, cíóreb, &c.

Relative.—Fáicreb, *that would see.*

CONSUEUDINAL.—Cíóimn, *I used to see* ;
cíótá, cíóeb ; cíóemáir, cíóib, cíóoir.

Relative.—Chíóeb.

INFINITIVE.—Fáicriú, or o' fáicriú, *to see* ; aB
fáicriú, *seeing.*

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE.—Chítep me, *I am seen* ; éitep
tu, é, inn, íb, íab. Or, fáictep me, &c.

Preterite.—Connápcab me, tu, é, &c. *was
seen, or Connacab me, &c.*

Future.—Cíórep me, tu, &c. *will be seen.*

IMPERATIVE.—Fáictep tu, é, &c. *be seen.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.—Present.—Ní fáictep me,
&c. *I am not seen.*

Preterite.—Ní fáocab me, tu, &c. *was not
seen.*

Future.—Ní fáicrep me, &c. *will not be
seen.*

CONDITIONAL.—Fáicfáíbe, *would be seen.*

CONSUEUDINAL.—Fáictiú, or cíótiú, *used
to be seen.*

Bheipim,

Bheirim, I give.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE—Present.—Bheirim, *I give*, &c. like céram.

Preterite.—Thugair, *I gave*; or tug me, like cégar.

Future.—Bhérfad, or bérfad me, *I will give*, &c. Or, tabairfad, tífad, &c.

IMPERATIVE.—Tabair, *give thou*; tabrad. Tabraim, tabraíde, tabraíoir, or tabraio. Or, tug, tugad. Tugaim, tugáide, tugai-
oir or tugai.

SUBJUNCTIVE—Present.—Bheirim, &c. Or beirinn tu, ré, &c.

Future—Relative.—Náé mbérfad. The rest as in the Indicative.

CONDITIONAL.—Bheirfinn, tiuðrainn, or tabrainn, *I would give*, &c.

CONSUEUDINAL.—Bheirinn, tugainn, toir-
beirinn or tabrainn, *I used to give*.

INFINITIVE.—Do tabairt, or cum tabarta, *to give*; ag tabairt, *giving*, &c.

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE—Present.—Beirtear me, or tuctar, &c. *I am given*.

Preterite.—

Preterite.—Τυγάθ, &c. *was given.*

Future.—Βέρραρ, &c. or ταβάρραρ, *will be given.*

IMPERATIVE.—Τυκταρ, or βειρτερ.

SUBJUNCTIVE.—Like the Indicative.

CONDITIONAL.—Βέρραϊθε, or ταβάρραϊθε, *would be, &c.*

CONSUEUDINAL.—Βειρτίθ, τυκταίθ, or ταβαρταίθ, *used to be given.*

INFINITIVE —Δο βειτ ταβάρτα, *to be given.*

βειρμ, I bear, bring forth, carry.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE—Present.—Βειρμ, *I bear*; βειρμ, βειρ. Βειρμιθ, or βειρεμ, βειρτίθ, βειρμιθ. *Relative.*—Βειρερ.

Preterite.—ῤυγαρ, *I bore*; ῤυγαίρ, ῤυγ, &c. *Or, ῤυγ me, tu, γέ, &c. Relative.*—ῤυγ.

Future.—Βέρραθ, or βέρρα me, *I will bear, &c. Relative.*—Βhérραρ.

IMPERATIVE.—Βειρ, *bear thou*; βειρεθ. Βειρεμ, or βειρμιθ, βειρίθε, βειρμιθίρ, or βειρμιθ.

SUBJUNCTIVE—Present.—Νί βειρμ, *I do not bear*; ní βειρμ, or βειρεμμ tu, &c. *Relative.*—Νάε mβειρ, or náε mβειρεμμ, *that doth*.

doth not bear. Future.—Relative.—Nád mbéir-
faó;—the rest like the Indicative.

CONDITIONAL.—Béirfinn, *I would bear*,
&c.

CONSUECUDINAL.—Béirainn, *I used to bear*,
&c.

INFINITIVE.—Do bheir, *to bear*; ag bheir,
bearing; ias mbheir, *having born*; aip tí
bheir, *about to bear*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE—*Present*.—Beirtear me, &c.
I am born; Pret. Rugaó me, &c. *I was born*;
Fut. Beirfear me, &c. *I will be born*.

IMPERATIVE.—Beirtear tu, &c. *bethou born*.

CONDITIONAL.—Béirfaíde me, *I would be
born*.

CONSUECUDINAL.—Béirfaíod me, *I used to be
born*.

Cluinnim, *I hear*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE—*Present*.—Cluinnim, *I hear*, &c.

Preterite.—Chuaíar, or éuaíar me, *I heard*.

Future.—Cluifear, or cluifear me, *I will*,
&c.

IMPERATIVE.—Cluin, *hear thou*.

SUBJUNCTIVE.—

SUBJUNCTIVE.—*Present*.—Cluineann tu, *thou hearst*, &c. *Fut. Rel.* Nàc ccluinnfeò.

CONDITIONAL.—Cluinnfinn, *I would hear*.

CONSUEUDINAL.—Cluinnim, *I used to hear*.

INFINITIVE, &c. Do cluinnidh, *to hear*; aḡ cluinnidh, or aḡ cluinnidh, *hearing*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.—*Present*. cluinnidh me, &c. *I am heard*.—*Pret.* Cuairidh, or cluinnidh, *was heard*.—*Fut.* Cluinnidh, *will be heard*.

IMPERATIVE.—Cluinnidh tu, *be thou heard*.

CONDITIONAL.—Cluinnidh, *would be heard*.

CONSUEUDINAL.—Cluinnidh, *used to be heard*.

PARTICIPLE.—Cluinnidh, *heard*.

Fáigim, I find.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.—*Present*.—Fáigim, *I find*.

Preterite.—Fuair, or fuair me, *I found*.

Future.—Beidh, or beidh me, Fuigheo, or fuigheo me, *I will find*.

IMPERATIVE.—Fáig, *find thou*; fáig. Fáigim, or fáigim, fáigim, fáigim, or fáigim.

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE.—Ní fágaim, fuígin, gēbaim
I do not find. **Relative.**—Náé fágann, náé
 fuígin, or náé ngebann, *that doth not find.*
Future.—Ní fáiḡeo; ní ḡebao; or ní fuíḡeo,
 &c. *I will not find.*

CONDITIONAL.—Sebáinn, fágáinn, or fuí-
 ḡinn, *I would find.*

CONSUEITUDINAL.—Seibinn, *I used to find.*

INFINITIVE.—O' fágáil, *to find.* **Participle.**
 —As fágáil, *finding.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Fáḡtar, or fúteḡ, *is found.*

Fuapao, fúteo, or fút, *was found.*

Seibey, ḡebay, fúteḡey, fuíḡey, fáiḡey,
will be found.

Fáḡtar, *be found.*

Sebfaíoe, fuíḡfaíoe, fáiḡfaíoe, *would be
 found.*

Sebfaíob, fuíḡfaíob, fáiḡfaíob, *used to be found.*

Ríḡim, *I reach, arrive at.*

Ríḡim, *I reach, &c.* **Relative.**—Ríḡey.

Ráḡgar, *I reached; páḡgar, thou; páḡic, he;*
 Ráncamar, *we; páncabap, ye; páncatap, they.* Or, piáctar, piáctair, piáct, &c.
 Or, páḡic, &c. Or, piáct me, tu, &c.

Ríḡreo, ríacṡrao, ríḡreo me, or ríacṡrao
me, *I will arrive at, &c.*

Ríḡ, reach thou; rígeo, &c.

Ríḡrinn, ríacṡrinn, *I would, &c.*

Ríḡinn, ríacṡtinn, *I used, &c.*

Roṡtaí, or ríacṡtaí, to reach; aḡ roṡtaí,
or ríacṡtaí, *reaching.*

IMPERSONAL AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Cíteṡ, *it seems.* Aṡ ceṡ, *there was seen.*

Luaṡtaṡ, *it is reported,* luaṡaṡ, *was;* luaṡ-
raṡ, *will be, &c.* luaṡraíce, luaṡaíce, &c.

Do tuiṡ, *he went;* do tódaṡ, *they went.*

Do tuiṡ, do tuiṡ, *he went.*

Aṡ réo, *he relates.*

Aṡ beṡt, *he says;* aṡ beṡait, *they say.*

Aṡ rubaíṡt, *he says;* aṡ rubaíṡtaṡ, *we;*
aṡ rubaíṡdaṡ, *they;*—quite obsolete.

Aṡ tḡ, *says he;* aṡ tḡ, *she;* aṡ tḡaṡ, *says they;*
aṡ aṡ Beṡt, *says the woman, &c.*

Ol tḡ, *quoth he;* ol tḡ, ol tḡaṡ.

Aṡ baṡ, *he died.*

Co n-eṡbaíṡt, *that he died.*

Toṡcaíṡ, *he was killed;* toṡcaíṡtaṡ, *they were
killed.*

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS are of different kinds, as Adverbs of *time*, Adverbs of *place*, Adverbs of *quality*, &c. We shall give here, for the convenience of the learner, a list of Adverbs and adverbial Expressions that often occur, and would recommend them to be committed to memory.

N. B. Adjectives form Adverbial expressions by adding *so* or *co*; as *řipinneč*, *true*; *so řipinneč*, *truly*; *i. e.* according to [what is] true; *so po mait*, *very well*.

А ccém, <i>far off</i> , at length.	А муіѣ, <i>abroad</i> , out of.
А ccuan, <i>on shore</i> .	А n-allós, <i>formerly</i> .
А choідѣ, <i>never</i> .	А nоer, <i>from the South</i> . [West.
А řočair, <i>along with</i> .	А n-lap, <i>from the</i>
А řao poime, <i>long before</i> .	А n-lúim, <i>to-day</i> .
А řao ar řo, <i>far hence</i> .	А n-ænfečt, <i>at once</i> .
А řo, <i>here</i> .	А nnaim, <i>seldom</i> .
А ř řiim, <i>there</i> .	А né, <i>yesterday</i> .
А ř řúo, <i>yonder</i> .	А n-all, <i>over</i> .
А ice, a n-áice, <i>near</i> .	А n-ir, <i>from below</i> .
А mail, <i>as</i> .	А n-uap, <i>from above</i> .
А mápač, <i>to-morrow</i> .	А n řao, <i>whilst</i> .
А ř na mápač, <i>on the morrow</i> .	А n-uap, <i>when</i> .
А řilab, <i>so</i> .	А n-uap řiim, <i>then</i> .
Ј ř amlaio, <i>thus</i> .	А nn řo, <i>herein</i> .
А moč, <i>in order</i> .	А nn řiim, <i>therein, then</i> .
	А nn řúo, <i>in yon place</i> .
	А n tan, <i>when</i> .

U máili, <i>alone.</i>	Fa óó, <i>twice.</i>
U n-oip, <i>from the East.</i>	Fa trí, <i>thrice.</i>
U nonn acap a n-all, <i>to and fro.</i>	Fa deoiġ, <i>finally.</i>
	Fa o ſiġ, <i>far off from that.</i>
U lá poime, <i>day be-</i>	Férva, <i>hereafter.</i>
U noir, <i>now.</i>	Fo éleir, <i>privily.</i>
U ngap, <i>near, hard by.</i>	Fór, <i>yet, still, also.</i>
U noct, <i>to night.</i>	Uét fós, <i>moreover.</i>
Uip air, <i>back.</i>	Dañ ainpur, }
Uip ecúf, <i>back, away.</i>	Dañ cunnraġairte, }
Uip poñ, <i>in behalf.</i>	
Uip uairib, <i>at times.</i>	undoubtedly.
U tuair, <i>from the North.</i>	U ngap, <i>nigh, at hand.</i>
U píſ, <i>again.</i>	Do bpat, <i>for ever.</i>
U péir, <i>last night.</i>	Do veimín, <i>surely.</i>
U ttopat, <i>at first.</i>	Do ſollur, <i>evidently.</i>
Beġ náċ, <i>almost.</i>	Do ſóil, <i>yet.</i>
Bun of cinn, <i>topsy tur-</i>	Do huilġe, <i>entirely.</i>
<i>vy.</i>	Do hímłán, <i>fully, com-</i>
Ca ? <i>where ?</i>	pletely.
Ca h-ap ? } <i>whence ?</i>	Do leir, <i>aside, harkee.</i>
Ca n-ap ? } <i>from what ?</i>	Do luat, <i>hastily.</i>
Ca méio, <i>how much ?</i>	Do lóp, <i>enough.</i>
O céile, <i>asunder.</i>	Do maif, <i>well.</i>
Céna, <i>already.</i> [<i>pose</i>	Do po máit, <i>very well.</i>
Chuiġe ſo, <i>for this pur-</i>	Do moċ, <i>early.</i>
Co nuige ſo, <i>thus far.</i>	Do miġic, <i>often.</i>
Cínur ? <i>how ?</i>	Do mall, <i>slowly.</i> [<i>etly.</i>
Cia uime ? <i>about what ?</i>	Do rocaip, <i>easily, qui-</i>
D'ofóċe, <i>by night.</i>	lná, <i>than.</i>
De ló, <i>by day.</i>	Innur ſo, <i>in order that.</i>
Do gnát, <i>always.</i>	Imoġpo, <i>moreover.</i>
Eoon, aoon, roon, <i>vide-</i>	lte, lte, <i>here are, vide-</i>
<i>licet, that is.</i>	licet. [<i>after.</i>
Fa éúf, }	lapam, <i>moreover, here-</i>
Fa opuim, } <i>backwards.</i>	Do léir, <i>entirely.</i>
Fa ſec, <i>a part.</i>	Leir ſo, <i>herewith.</i>
	O ſoin a leir, <i>since.</i>
	Uap,

Was, <i>as.</i>	O join amad, <i>thence</i>
Was ro, <i>thus.</i>	<i>forward.</i>
Was rii, <i>as that, so.</i>	O join, <i>thence.</i>
Was an ccéðña, <i>like-</i>	Suaf, <i>upwards.</i>
<i>wise.</i>	Tamall, <i>a while.</i>
Was æn, <i>together.</i>	An tan, <i>when.</i> [der.]
Woc, <i>early.</i> [manner.]	Tall, tall, <i>beyond, yon-</i>
Wip aii móð ro, <i>in this</i>	Tæb astig, <i>within, in-</i>
Tap móð, <i>beyond mea-</i>	<i>side.</i> [outside.]
<i>sure.</i> [broad.]	Tæb amuig, <i>without,</i>
W muig, <i>without, a-</i>	Tpe rii, <i>therefore.</i>
ðo móþmóþ, <i>especially.</i>	Tap, <i>rather than, above.</i>
Namá, <i>alone, only.</i>	Fa tuaim, <i>towards.</i>
No, <i>or ; no so, until.</i>	Thuaf, <i>above, aloft.</i>
'N uair, <i>when.</i>	Tuille eife, <i>moreover.</i>
'O, <i>seeing that, since.</i>	Uime, uime rii, <i>there-</i>
Or áþo, <i>aloud, publicly.</i>	<i>fore.</i>
Or isil, <i>softly, private-</i>	Conað-aþerrii } <i>there-</i>
<i>ly.</i>	Conið-vérii, } <i>fore.</i>
W rir, <i>again.</i> [bove.]	Umorþo, <i>moreover.</i>
Secð, <i>rather, before, a-</i>	

PREPOSITIONS.

Proper Prepositions.

W, <i>in.</i>	Fa, <i>upon, for.</i>
W, <i>at.</i>	Fuif, ro, <i>under.</i>
Wip, <i>on.</i>	ðan, <i>without.</i>
Wnn, <i>in.</i>	ðo, sup, <i>to.</i>
W, <i>out of.</i>	lap, <i>after.</i>
De, <i>of, by.</i>	Lé, leir, <i>with.</i>
Do, <i>to.</i>	Was, <i>like to.</i>

O, from.	Seð, in comparison with,
Of, above.	without, except.
Ré, þr, to.	Tar, over, across.
Ria, before.	Tre, through.
Rom, before.	

Improper Prepositions.

Ar ttar, in the begin- ning of.	gen. mað, déð, or de- ðar, like cpé, gleo;
Ar reð, } through,	hence the Adverb þa
Ar þar, } throughout.	ðeoið, finally.
Ar þon, for the sake of.	Ar meþ, among.
Ar ccúl, behind.	Ar noiað, after.
Ar þoðar, along with.	Ar n-aðar, against, in the face of.
Ar latair, in presence of.	Ar ttar, of, concerning.
Ar noiað, } after.	Chum, vo cum, to, unto.
Ar nðeið, } These	De þeir, according to.
Ar nðeðar, } are all	U'innar, towards.
Dative Cases of de, or deð, an end, conse- quence; which makes	Ar þaðar, in presence of.
	Of ceim, of cinn, above.

“De and vo have long been confounded
 “together, both being written vo. It can
 “hardly be supposed that the composite words
 “oim, of me, or off me; oit, oinn, &c, would
 “have been distinguished from oim, to me;
 “uit, uinn, &c. by orthography, pronounci-
 “tion, and signification; if the prepositions,
 “as well as the pronouns, which enter into the
 “composition of these words, had been origi-
 “nally the same. In oim, &c. the Initial
 “Consonant

" Consonant is always followed by a *small* Vowel.
 " In *oam*, &c. with one exception, it is followed
 " by a *broad* Vowel.—Hence, it is presumable,
 " that the Preposition, which is the root of
 " *oim*, must have had a *small* Vowel after *o*;
 " whereas the root of *oam*, *oim*, &c. has a
 " *broad* Vowel after *o*. These facts afford
 " more than a presumption that the true root
 " of the composite *oim*, &c. is *oe*, and that it
 " signifies *of*. I have, therefore, ventured to
 " separate it from *oo*, with which it has been
 " confounded, and to assign to each its appro-
 " priate meaning." In corroboration of this,
 Mr. Stewart's, Hypothesis; I have frequently
 met *oe* in old MSS. I have, therefore, adopted
 it in its proper place.

INTERJECTIONS.

Oc! *uc!* *oan!* *alas!*
Wo tpuaię! *woe's me!*
Fa pæp! *alas!*
Waię! *woe!*
Fec! *behold!* *lo!*
Eipt! *hush!* *listen!*
Wo naię! *shame!* *fy!*

CONJUNCTIONS.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Ucar, agus, 'ar, 1r,	Ní, ná, not. [<i>because.</i>
and.	'O, <i>seeing that, since,</i>
Nét, at, but.	Iná, 'ná, <i>than.</i>
Ma, if.	No, <i>or.</i>
An? ar? <i>whether.</i>	Sul, <i>before.</i>

GAELIC GRAMMAR.

PART III.

OF SYNTAX.

Chapter I. Of Concord.

§ 1.

Rule, 1.—The Article agrees with its **Noun**, in Gender, Number, and Case; and is placed before it and next to it, except when an Adjective intervenes. Ex. *Ain fep, the man; na fip, the men.* The initial changes produced by the Article, have been already explained in page 17: and here note, that *Adjectives* preceded by the Article, suffer the same initial changes and accidents, as Nouns: Ex. *ain t-65-fep, the young man; ain-65-bein, the young woman*: not *ain t-65-bein*; because here the Adjective is prefixed to a *feminine* Noun.

2.—The

2.—The Article is prefixed to proper names of Rivers, and to Adjectives used substantively; as *añ tSinnán, the Shannon*; *na boict, the poor*.

3.—When two substantives come together, one governing the other in the Genitive, the Article is joined to the latter only, although both be limited in signification; as *mac añ báird, the son of the bard*: not *añ mac añ báird*. And is used even when there is no Article expressed in English; as *a tá ré anoir a pPáirí, apodátaip na Ffraince, he is now in Páris, (the) capital city of France*; rather than *añ apodátaip, &c. donnaipc me Uilliam átaip hSémuir, I saw William, (the) father of James*: not *añ átaip hSémuir*. *Rí na ríge, king of kings*; *tígeirna na rígeirna, lord of lords*; *maiteimíar na ppeca, forgiveness of sins*: except where the two Nouns form a kind of compound term, or denote only one complex object; as *aer ciuill, musicians*; *añ rep-raipe, the watchman*. When the Noun governed, is a proper name, the Article is entirely omitted; as *teð Fhéilim, the house of Feilim*: not *teð añ Fhéilim*; nor *añ teð Fhéilim*.

4.—A possessive Pronoun joined to the Noun governed, excludes the Article from the Noun governing; as *obaip búp lám, the work of your hands*: not *añ obaip, &c.*

5. The

5.—The Article is omitted after *a, in*; as *a mbliagáin v'áir ap tCígeirna, in (the) year of the age of our Lord*: not *a aín mbliagáin*; *nor ann am bliagáin*, as the Scotch say.

6.—There is no Article in the Gaelic, answering to the English *a*; but to express *a* king, *a* daughter, *a* son, we simply say *pí, ingein, mac*. Where the personal Pronouns, *I, thou, he, we, &c.* occur in the sentence, the Article *a* is expressed by the compound Pronouns, *am, av, 'n-a, &c.* and the Noun or Adjective is put in the Dative case: Ex. *Biaò me am éapairò òuir, I will be a friend to you*; *biaò jé 'n-a ñaíñairò òam, he will be an enemy to me*. See this more fully elucidated under the head of Pronouns.

For Rules 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, see 17 and 18.

§ 2.

13.—An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case; as *feòr mòr, a large man*; *aín fìr mór, of the large man*; *plac geò, a white rod*; *ò'nì tplac gè, to the white rod*: and is usually placed after the Noun, except they be in different clauses; or one in the subject, and the other in the predicate of a proposition; as *is g'ic aín òuñe pìñ, that is a wise man*; *tpuasg lem, a compáin. òò òop, said to me, my companion, is thy case*.

14.—When the Adjective is in the predicate of a proposition, and the Noun in the subject, the Adjective, Verb and Noun do not necessarily agree in Gender, Number, or Case; as *a tá haitenta-ra uile firinnech*, ps. 118. *Tá neñ, acar talam lán o' a mórbácht; a tá do pectá cert.*

15.—When the Adjective serves to modify the *Verb*, it does not agree in Gender, Number, or Case, with the Noun; as *do þiñ me añ rciañ gér*, *I made the knife sharp*. Here the Adjective does not agree with the Noun, for it modifies not the Noun, but the Verb; and the expression is equivalent to *I sharpened the knife*. But to express *I made the sharp knife*, we say *do þiñ me añ rciañ gér*: wherein the Adjective agrees with the Noun, for it modifies the Noun, distinguishing that knife from others, and consequently is written, in the Feminine Gender, to agree with *rciañ*.

16.—Some Adjectives, of one syllable, as *veğ*, *good*; *oñot*, *bad*; *reñ*, *old*; *óğ*, *young*; *nuao*, *new*; are usually placed before their Nouns; as *veğ òuñie*, *a good man*. Such Adjectives, so placed before their Nouns, often combine with them, so as to be considered rather as one complex term than two distinct words; as *óğreñ*, *a young man*.

17.—A Noun, Verb, or Adjective, preceded by an Adjective or Proposition, suffers initial aspiration;

aspiration; as *móþ-mēimīað*, *high-spirited*; *τῖομ-βυαίῑμ*, *I beat sore*; *εωαþ-þολυ*, *twilight*. But a Noun, beginning with a Lingual, preceded by an Adjective ending in *n*, is in the primary form; as *æñi ouñie*, *one man*.

18.—An Adjective beginning with a Lingual, and preceded by a Noun terminating in a Lingual, retains its primary form in all the singular cases; as *αιþ α ðοιþ ðειþ*, *on his right foot*: not *αιþ α ðοιþ ðειþ*.

19.—Numerals, whether Cardinal or Ordinal, to which add *ímað*, *many*; *ῡað*, *every*; *moþán*, *many*; *beḡán*, *little*; are placed before their Nouns; as *τρί meoþ*, *three fingers*; *αῖτ τῖεþ lá*, *the third day*.—But we say *ῡά láim̃ ῡέḡ*, *twelve hands*; *ῡεδτ þþ ῡέḡ*, *seventeen men*; *ῡῡ þþ αιþ ῡίδιτ*, *twenty-six men*, &c. placing the Noun between the Numerals.

20.—When the Numerals, *ῡά*, *two*; *ῡίδε*, *twenty*; *cétt*, *a hundred*; *míῡe*, *a thousand*; are prefixed to a Noun, the Noun and Article are not put in the plural, but in the singular number. The termination of a Noun in the Nom. Dat. Accus. and Voc. preceded by *ῡά*, *two*; is the same with that of the Dative Singular; as *ῡά ðοιþ*, *two feet*; *ῡά láim̃*, *two hands*; *ῡά láim̃ αιþ ῡίδιτ*, *twenty-two hands*; *ῡά ðοιñ ῡέḡ*, *twelve greyhounds*. When preceded by *ῡίδε*, *cétt*, *míῡe*, the termination is that of the No-

minative Singular; as. *ficel láim, twenty hands*; *cétt fep, a hundred men*; *míle bliagáin, a thousand years*. The termination of the Genitive, preceded by *dá, cétt, &c.* is the same as the gen. plur.* as *aín dá cóir, the two feet*; *aín dá cóir, of the two feet*. So *méio mo dá lám, the size of my two hands*; *báirp aín dá éluar, the tops of the two ears*; *rip aín dá báin, the husbands of the two women*.

The Adjective connected with the Noun, is put in the plural; as *dá iarc bega, two small fishes*; *dá coiín luata, two swift greyhounds*; *aín dá iarc beg, of the two small fishes*. This remarkable exception to the general use of the singular and plural numbers, occasioned O'Mulloy and others to suppose that there was a *Dual* number in Gaelic. In the Hebrew, Persian, and Arabic, we find a Noun in the singular number, joined with the numerals *twenty, thirty, a hundred, a thousand, &c.* and the French say, *vingt et un ecu, twenty and one crown*.

§ 3.

21.—A Pronoun agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Case.†

22.—If

* Mr. Stewart thought that there was no variation of case admissible in such instances.

† Pronouns, except *personals*, have no distinction of case.

22.—If the Antecedent be a sentence, or clause of a sentence, the Pronoun agreeing with it, must be of the third person; as *ba mīre a çapa, acar nīp aītñiḡ ré é, I was his friend, and he did not know it; do taḡaīp ḡo maīt opm, acar pūḡar`buḡdeçar do aīp, he spoke well of me, and I thanked him for it.*

23.—If the Antecedent be a collective Noun, as *pluaḡ, luēt, opoḡ, opem*, the Pronoun is of the 3rd Pers. Plur. as *çonnaīp me aī pluaḡ, acar ba-hīmōa iav, I saw the host, and they were numerous.*

24.—An Interrogative combined with a Personal Pronoun, asks a question without the intervention of the Substantive Verb; as *an ē pīñ do çapa? is he your friend? an mīre a ouḡaīp ē? is it I said it.*

§ 4.

25.—A Verb agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person;* and the Nominative, whether Noun or Pronoun, is ordinarily placed after the Verb; as *poillrīgīo na pḡaītīp ḡlōīp*

L 3

U 6

* In the Scotch Dialect, "as the Verb has no variation of *form* corresponding to the Person or Number of its Nominative, the connexion between a Verb and its Nominative, can be marked *only* by its *collocation*. Little variety, therefore, is allowed in this respect," Stewart. From this, then, we may fairly conclude that the Scotch Dialect possesses but little of the perspicuity of the Mother Tongue.

Dé tairbenaio na rpreirig obair a Iáin, *the Heavens declare the glory of God, the spheres shew the work of his hands.* Bíoir briaíora mo béil, acaí rmuaineo mo époíde ingábea do Iatair, *let the words of my mouth, and the thoughts of my heart be acceptable in thy presence.* Innad-ra do éuireodar ar n-aipe a nobig, *in thee have our fathers put their trust.* If the Nominative be a Noun of multitude, the Verb is put in the plural; as áir a paíodar atí Fhian, *the place where the Fian were, that is, the Fenian host.*

In poetry, or poetical stile, where inversion is allowed, the Nominative is sometimes placed before the Verb; as

Tairce, dáirre, oit ana
Píaga, cogta, congata,
Dumbuaró cata, garb-ííí, goio
Tre anpíí Píata rayoro.

T. M'Dàire.

Dearth, want, and famine, ghastly stalk
around,
And Rapine's voice is heard with horrid sound;
Plague, war, and blood, disaster and defeat,
The rage of elements, the crush of fate;
The bane of Anarchy,—destructive train,
Sprung from the Monarch's crimes, assume the
rein!

Literally.—Want, dearth, scarcity of provision, plagues, wars, conflicts, defeat in battle,
inclement

inclement weather, rapine, from the unworthiness of a prince do spring.

So in the Annals frequently; as Cluain pēpta vo potúgāð le næm Bpennaim, *Clonfert was founded by Saint Brennan*: Annals of Donegal, 553. Cairbhe mac Cormaic níg laigen vo ég, *Carbry, the son of Cormac, king of Leinster died*. Id. 546.

The Nominative precedes the Verb in the Relative form; as añ pēp ēperoe, *the man that believes*. But the real Nominative is a, *who*; elegantly omitted.—The Relative form is used often in narration, where no Relative is understood.

When a Personal Pronoun is a Nominative to the Verb, the Verb is put in the 3rd Pers. Sing. and admits of no variation of form, as tā me, *I am*; tā pīa, *they are*. But I think this mode of expression, which, though now held very correct, is not three centuries in use, was first introduced by ignorant persons, who found it perhaps too difficult or troublesome to remember the regular inflections of the Verb.*

The Infinitive Mood, with the preposition vo, expressed or understood, always follows the Nominative, except in poetry or poetical stile; and when there is no Nominative, the Infinitive is in the end of the sentence; as acap níp b'éioip

* This corruption (if such) has undoubtedly become general within the two last centuries; but what if any one would venture to say in English, *I is, we is, they is*? Though *we was, you was, they was*, is becoming very general,

b'éioip le hæen-nouine ppegræ aip biê eo
tæðairt æp, æcæf nîp læm æen-neð o'ii lã-roiñ
ruaf nið aip biê o' fiafpuig ðe, *and no man
was able to give him any answer, and from that
day forth, no one dared to ask him any thing.*

26.—Where there are two or more Nominatives, the Verb agrees in number with the nearest; as eo bî ænn Oirîñ, ðoll, æcæf Oŕcæp, *Oisín, Goll, and Oscar were there.*

27.—The Accusative case, even in poetry or impassioned narrative, is never placed between the Verb and its Nominative, without altering the sense. "Hence the arrangement of the following passage is incorrect: ðæb ðomblæf æcæf fíngép iæb, *they took wine and gall.* Buchan's, Gal. Poems, Edin. 1767, p. 14. It ought to have been ðæb iæb ðomblæf, &c." Stewart. But Mr. Stewart is wrong in supposing the following sentence from the Irish version of the New Testament to be incorrect: Ðo ðæb tpuaiðe 'Iŕæ ðóib, the meaning is not, *Jesus took pity on them*, but, *pity seized Jesus for them.* Mat. xx. 34. Again, Luke, xi. 14. Ðo ðæb ingiæð æñ fluað, *pity seized the multitude*, not, *the multitude took pity.* Here ingiæð and tpuaiðe are Nominatives; 'Iŕæ and fluað Accusatives.

28.—The Auxiliary Verb is often elegantly omitted; as 'Oip (ip) éirîñ æp nðia, *for he (is) our God.*

§ 5.

29.—Nouns, denoting the same object, and related alike to the governing word, should agree in Case ; as *Donc̃aō, mac Dorhnaill, m̃ic X̃eōa, m̃ic Eoin, Donough, son of Donald, son of Hugh, son of John. S̃pu, mac Ẽppu, m̃ic D̃aíōil ap̃ rẽh̃at̃ap, Srii, son of Esru, son of Gaedhal our ancestor ; not rẽh̃at̃ap.*

This Rule, obvious and natural as it is, is, at the present day, not *uniformly* observed, except in Genealogical Tables.

CHAP. II.

Of Government.

§ 1.

Rule, 30.—ONE Noun governs another in the Genitive ; as *Solur na s̃p̃ẽñie, the light of the sun ; Féir T̃ẽm̃p̃aē, the Convention of Tara.* The Infinitives of Transitive Verbs, being themselves Nouns, govern, in like manner, the Genitive of their object ; as *ãs im̃p̃t̃ p̃it̃c̃ille, playing chess, i. e. (at the) playing (of) chess ; iap̃ ñg̃oif̃ ã ñãm̃aō, after wounding (of) his enemy ; r̃ap̃ õc̃h̃ĩña c̃ap̃baō, a chariot-maker, i. e. a man (of) making (of) chariots ; hũēt̃ p̃p̃t̃oile, attendants, i. e. people of attendance ;*

dance; *luēt bpiṛō (or bpiṛte) na haīṛne*, *breakers of the commandment, i. e. people (of) breaking (of the) commandment; aip tībuaīṛta*, *about to strike, i. e. on the point of striking.*

31.—Proper names of the Masculine Gender are in the aspirate form; as *teč Fhélim*, *the house of Feilim*; *bṛataip Dhoīṛnaīll*, *Donald's brother*; *clann Dhoīṛnaīll*, *Donald's descendants*. Except where two Palatals come together; as *mac Cuṛaīl*, *Cumhal's son*.

§ 2.

32.—Adjectives, signifying skill or knowledge, require a Dative Case governed by the Preposition *aip*; as *maīt aip fāipṛge*, *experienced in sea affairs*; *eoīač aip óīṛge*, *skilled in law*.

Some have a Dative governed by *ve*; as *lān v'uaīṛaīnn*, *full of fear*.

33.—The first Comparative takes the Particle *má* or *'ná*, *than*; before the following Noun, as *ouīṛe īṛ neṛṛṛaīṛe 'ná é*, *a man stronger than him*; or, emphatically, *ouīṛe nīṛ neṛṛṛaīṛe 'ná é*, or *ouīṛe buṛ neṛṛṛaīṛe 'ná é*. Where there is an interrogation, the substantive Verb is elegantly omitted; as *an mó tuṛa 'ná 'Abṛaham?* (*art*) *thou greater than Abraham?*

34.—The second Comparative never admits of *'ná*, *than*, before the Noun, and is used only
in

in such cases as the following, viz. ní feirþroe
me þí, *I am not the better of that*; ní miþroe
me an tuitim þí, *I am not the worse for that*
fall.

Ní tþuimroe loð an laða,
Ní tþuimro' eð a þríáð,
Ní tþuimroe cæþa a holann,
'S ní tþuimroe colann cíall.

The bit's no burden to the foaming steed,
Nor are their fleeces to the woolly breed;
The lake, with ease, can bear the swimming
kind,
Nor is good sense a burden to the mind.

Literally.—The lake is not the more weighty
for the duck, the horse is not the heavier for
his bridle, the sheep is not heavier for its wool,
and the body is not the weightier for under-
standing.

But we never say, tþuimroe 'ná, *weightier*
than, &c.

Superlatives are construed thus: Laeð þr
neptíþíþe ve 'í Fhéin, *the strongest hero of*
the Fenian host; þa hé vo b' þeþþ víð uíþe,
'twas was best of them all.

35.—The Numerals æn, *one*; vá, *two*; cause
Aspiration; as æn ðor, *one foot*; vá ðoir, *two*
feet.—Þrí, *cert þe*, cúg, *ré*, *þíðe*, tþíðatt,
cæþaðatt, cétt, &c. and all the Ordinals will
have

have the Noun in its Primary form; as τρι
cora, *three feet*; ceitpe rir, *four men*, &c.
Seit, oet, nol, veit, cause Eclipsis; as peit
mbair, *seven bards*; oet ccaeta, *eight battles*,
&c.

36.—Where there are two or more Numerals,
the Noun is placed immediately after the first;
as oá doin oég, *twelve greyhounds*; ceitpe
rir oég air rícto, *thirty-four men*.

§ 3.

37.—The Pronouns, mo, *my*; vo, *thy*; a,
his; cause Aspiration; as mo denn, *my head*;
vo cor, *thy foot*; a íarh, *his hand*. Vo,
loses o before a Vowel or f; as m'atair, *my*
father; m'fuil, *my blood*. Do, in the like
cases, having dropt o, is changed into t or
even h; as t'airim, or hairim, *thy name*; t'fep,
your husband.

38.—A, *her*; requires the Noun to be in
the Primary form; as a mac, *her son*; and
before a Vowel takes h; as a hairim, *her name*.

39.—A, *our*; bu, *your*; a, *their*; cause
Eclipsis; as a nguar, *our danger*; bu ccora,
your feet; a cclann, *their children*; and before
a Vowel taken n; as a n-atair, *our father*; a
n-aigte, *their faces*.

40.—A Pre-

40.—A Preposition, ending with a Vowel, requires *n* to be prefixed to *a*, *his*, *her*, *their*; as *le n-a lām*, *with his hand*; so, *co n-a*, *with his, her, their*; *ṭpe n-a*, *ō n-a*, *pe n-a*, &c.

41.—The compound possessive Pronouns, cause Aspiration and Eclipsis in the same cases as their Primitives; and also require a Dative Case of the Prepositions of which they are compounded; as *am tiḡ*, *in my house*; *ō lām*, *from thy hand*; *lép ccáipoiḃ*, *with our friends*. These Pronouns are also used in such cases as the following: *bíōmō 'n ap ccáipoiḃ do*, *let us be his friends, i. e. let us be in our (situation as) friends to him*; *biāō me am atáip do*, *acar biāō pé 'n-a māc dām*, *I will be in my (i. e. for a) father to him, and he shall be in his (i. e. for a) son to me*. This is almost identically the same with the Greek and Latin:

Εγω εσμαι αυτῷ υιο πατρός, καὶ αὐτός εσται μοι υιο υίου.

Ego ego illi in patrem, et ipse erit mihi in filium.

Hebr. 1. 5. We find this form of expression used also in Hebrew; as *בכהנין* *in his priests*, i. e. *his priests*, ps. 99. 6. *לברית* *in or for a house*; *לצור*, *in a rock*, i. e. *a rock*, ps. 31. 3. So in Gaelic, *bí dām-ṭa do dāipaiḡ neipṭ*: *acar maṭ tiḡ cumḡaiḡ dom dōen*, *be to me (in) a rock of strength; and (in) a house of refuge*, &c. ps. 31. 3.

42.—Verbs Active, govern the Accusative Case; as *guíomir tu, we beseech thee*; *comraipic me a' fep, I saw the man*.

Some Verbs require a Preposition before their object, and if the object be a Pronoun, it must be compounded with a Preposition; as *tabair éam, give me*; *tabair let, bring with you*; *beir let, take with you*; *o'iarrair aip Coim, I asked of John*; *a buairt ré p'u or leo, he said to them*.

43.—The word which in English is in the Nominative case, before a Participle,* is, in Gaelic, put in the Dative with the Preposition *do*; as *aip mbeir do 'n fip marb, the man being dead*; *iaip tteir do, he having come*; *iaip noul amad doib, they having gone out*; *do bat Cormac a tteir Cleirig tae p'u a' mBoim, iaip noultao idolaoraio do deam do, a p'u p'uim p'u, Cormac died at the house of Clety near the Boyne, having renounced idolatry long before*. Annals Inisfallen, 279.

44.—*Ba, was*; aspirates the Initial Consonant of an Adjective in the masculine Gender, (except *v, l, n, p, t*;) as *ba mar a' fep é, he was a good man*; but not in the feminine; as *ba mar a' beir í, she was a good woman*. And before

* e. Where the Ablative absolute is used in Latin.

before a Vowel requires h; as ba hólē lem, it was bad for me.

45.—To *know*, is expressed by the Verb tām, and fīr, *knowledge*;—as a tá fīr aḡam, *I know*, i. e. there is knowledge to me: a is sometimes added; as bíð a fīr aḡaib, *know ye*. So we say, tá ḡpáð aḡam, *I love*, i. e. there is love to me; tá ḡen, or cen aḡam, *I have an affection for*; tá ocpar opm, *I am hungry*; tá tapc opm, *I am thirsty*. To *have*, is expressed by tām and aḡ; as tá leḡar aḡað, *you have a book*; ní þaib aḡ Finn aḡt mac aḡ lunn, *Finn had but the son of Luno*, (i. e. his spear.)

§ 5.

46.—The Adverbs, þo rap, áh, ḡle, cause Aspiration—See p. 59. Ro and áh are prefixed to Substantives as well as Adjectives; as þo-þlæt, *a great prince*; þo-ṡuip, *a great sea*; antíḡepna, *a tyrant*.

47.—Ro and oo, which are only Euphonic Particles, are prefixed to Verbs, and cause Aspiration in the active Voice—See p. 68. Ro loses o before a, *which*; as aip a þ' faḡpar, or rather aip a þ faḡpar, *of which I spoke*, i. e. aip a þo faḡpar. 'Wit aip tuit Ruðpaíðe, *the place in which Rury fell*. Ann. Inisfal. 950. i. e. 'Wit 'n a þo tuit, &c. Do loses o before a Vowel, or f in the active Voice; as o'þiḡpaíð, *he inquired*

inquired, &c.—See p. 69. The emphatic Particle *a* is prefixed to the present and preter Tenses of *táim* and *veipim*.

Eñ, añ, ímopþo, umopþo, moreover; ðon, ðan, ðin, ðno, then; ðéna, still; iorþ, tþa, and a few other Expletives, are used only for Euphony sake.

N. B. Adverbs are placed usually in the end of a clause, or otherwise, if Euphony require it.

§ 6.

48.—The following Prepositions require a Dative Case, and are always *prefixed* to the object they govern, *viz.* *a, aḡ, aþ, ann-ṛa, aṛ; ve, vo; ʃa, ʃo, ʃuð; ʒo, ʒur, ʒañ; i, iṛ, iþ, iorþ; le, leiṛ; maþ; ó, oṛ; þe, þia, þiṛ, þoiñ; reð; taþ, tþe, tþeṛ.*

49.—*ʒ, i, iþ, and þia, cause Eclipsis; as i tTailtm, at Tailtin; iþ mbáṛ, after death; þia noul, before departure.*

50.—*ʒiþ, ve, vo; ʃo, ʃuð; iorþ; le; maþ; ó; þe; tþe, cause Aspiration; as maþ mairḡiṛ-tþið, like masters; ó þiñ, from that.*—See rule 52.

51.—*aḡ, ʒö, oṛ, require the Noun to be in the Primary form; as aḡ ʃeiteñ, waiting; oṛ cinn, over head.*

52.—When

36.—Do, go, le, þe, tpe, and a, *out of*; sometimes take h before a Vowel; as go holc, *badly*; le hingðam, *with astonishment*; a h'Éipinn, *out of Ireland*; but go, le, tpe, þe, before a, *his, her, their*, require n; as le n-a, le n-a, &c.—See p. 67.

N. B. I am inclined to think that the moderns are incorrect in confounding a, ar, *out*, with i, ir, *in*;—a distinction is evident in the following sentences: Ar añ mballe, *out of the town*; a h'Ébam, *out of Scotland*; do Iuíó Wífeó ar añ Scítra, *Milesius went out of Scythia*; but ir añ mballe, *in the town*; i n-Ébam, *in Scotland*; ir añ Scítra, *in Scythia*. This distinction was always adhered to by the ancients.

57.—The Improper Prepositions, do cum, or cum, a n-ağaió, de þeir, a merc, a píaðnuir, &c. &c. require the Genitive Case, which is governed by the Noun of which the Preposition is compounded; as cum añ éata, *to the battle*; a n-ağaió a atam, *against his father*; de þeir w toíle, *in obedience to his will*; ar son mo mhic, *for the sake of my son*.

58.—The Measure or Extent of a thing is expressed by ar; as da tpoig ar aipoe, *two feet high*; cúig tpoigt ar doinnect, *five feet deep*; secht tpoigt ar leiteo, *seven feet broad*.

59.—When

59.—A Preposition prefixed to *a*, *which*, requires the Subjunctive Mood; as *áit i n-a* *íaib* Finn, *the place where Finn was*:—or when the Preposition is understood; as *apm a íaib* Cormac, *the place (in) which Cormac was*:—when the Preposition *i*, *in*, is omitted, the Euphonic *n* is generally retained; and a comma ought to be placed before the *n*; as *'n-a íaib*, *in which was*.

§ 7.

60.—The Conjunctions, *acar*, *and*; *no*, *or*; couple the same Cases of Nouns; as *íip acar* *míá*, *men and women*. When two or more Adjectives come together, qualifying the same object, *acar* is often omitted; as *rá íí ógá* *maíreá*, *she is young (and) beautiful*.

61.—The Conjunctions, *ní*, *noá*, *muna*, *an*, *go*, *sup*, *muí*, &c are always joined to the Subjunctive Mood; as *ní íuif*, *there is not*, (not *ní íuif*, or *bíuif*, as often corruptly written.) *Noá*, takes *n* before *í*, and then the *n* alone is pronounced; as *noá n-íuif*, *there is not*.—See this rule fully explained in page 68.

62.—*Ma*, *if*; *o*, *since*, *seeing that*, are joined to the Indicative, and cause Aspiration; as *ma buaifm*, *if I strike*; but they never aspirate the present Indicative of *táim*; as *ma tá*, *if he is*,—not *ma tá*. *Dá*, *if*, is always

always joined to the preterite or future tenses of the Indicative or Conditional Moods; but never to the present, as *vá noepñar*, if I did; *vá ccéppaimn*, if I would persecute.

The following Exercise being the "*Argument of the Poem of Valour*," is given to exemplify the foregoing rules. The Numerals over each word refer to the rule particularly necessary to be observed. If the reader find any difficulty he may turn to page 132, where the example is repeated in correct language.

On a day that Patrick was worshipping God in solitude, *Uá v⁵⁹a táim²⁵ Pátríc a⁵g*
Oisín, son of Finn, *a³⁰ppaim³² Dia 'r a⁵²n uaigne⁵r*,
went to him; and *téidim²⁵ Oisín²⁵ mac Finn⁵ go*
Patrick bade him *nurige; a²⁵ear éurpim²⁵ Pá-*
welcome. And Pa- *tríc fáilte²⁵ no²⁵mam. A²⁵ear*
trick enquired of *a⁴²o⁴² p⁴²arppaí⁴²gim⁴² Pátríc⁴² v⁴²*
Oisín, what was the *Oisín⁴², cá⁴²b é⁴² a⁴²n cá⁴²r⁴² i⁴²r t⁴²et*
case of the greatest *no⁵⁹ ba⁵⁹ cpua⁵⁹bála²⁵c²⁵ 'n-a²⁵ táim²⁵*
difficulty in which *a⁵n Fian⁵ p⁵iam⁵.*
the Fian were ever engaged?

I, myself, will inform you of that, O! *Iann¹⁰rim¹⁰ péin¹⁰ p¹⁰in¹⁰ ba¹⁰m¹⁰, a¹⁰*
Clerk of the solemn *Cléipe¹²d a¹²n p¹²alm¹² p¹²am¹²! a¹²p*
psalms, says Oisín. *Oisín¹². A¹²n cá¹²r¹² i¹²r cpua¹²b*
The encounter of *'n-a⁵⁹ táim²⁵ a²⁵n Fian²⁵, ó⁴⁹ p⁴⁹*
greatest difficulty in *déin²⁵aim²⁵ Fian²⁵ Fál²⁵ v²⁵im.*
which the Fian were engaged since they were made Fians of Fál, (Ireland.)

A banquet

desperately in love with Aily, son of Criffan, so that she eloped with him out of the kingdom, and they stayed not until they reached Eirín.

do 'Wile mac Cúimhtan,
gum elairim lem ar a
Rísaét, acas ní rta-
baim lem go píigim
Eipe⁴³ eam.

The king of Lochlin assembles the chiefs of his people, together with eighteen kings with their hosts; and they delayed not till they reached Eirín. And they send messengers to Finn, son of Cumhal, to know if it might be to him to the height of Leinster the lady had come. Finn offered great compensations to the king of Lochlin, and to let his wife go with him; namely: seven tons of pure gold. These compensations were rejected by the great Despoiler, i. e. the king of Lochlin; and he demanded combat of the Fian. Seven score of the Fian were sent to engage him, and they were all slain by him.

Cúinníigim pí Locla
maí³⁷ a muinte³⁰r, map
en³⁶ pí oét pí⁴⁰ vés go a
rlúag, acas ní rtao-
aim lem go píigim
Eipe. Acas cúirim
teét go Finn mac Cuí-
al, v'a⁴⁵ fír an éugam
do gebaim a⁴⁸ beí go
tulad Laíge. Ro raip-
gim Finn cúmao móp
do pí Locla; acas a
beí do léigim lem;
íoon: peét tonn v' óp
glan. Do obaim a⁴⁸
cúmao ag a⁴⁸ Wípged
móp, íoon: pí⁴⁰ Locla;
acas v' íappaim com-
pac a⁴²p a⁴² Fiaí. Do
cúirim peét píe ve a⁴⁸
Fiaí v'a compac, acas
do mapbaim íao uíe
lem.

Finn asks the chiefs of the Fian, who would encounter the king of

Fiaípaíigim Finn ve
maí a⁴⁸ Fiaí, cia do
compacaim pí Locla?
Lochlin?

Lochlin? It is I, says Goll, that will fight him, and instruct me in feats of action. Take with thee, says Finn, a valiant battalion of the Fian, fifty of the descendants of Mórni, and Oscar on at either side of your shield, for your sure protection from the blows of the mighty man. Not one man of them shall go with me, says Goll, until my blade be reddened in his wounds. Goll and the mighty man came on the beach, and they were eight days and eight nights in combat, when the king of Lochlin fell by Goll, and all his people by the Fian; so that none of them went back alive to the land of Lochlin.

Wifé do comracaimé,
ar Goll, acas reolaím
me ar cleir lút. Bei-
rim leim, ar Finn, cæ
crota ve 'n Fian, acas
cægat de clann Wóir-
fity, acas Orcair ar gac
tæb dem reiat, dom
imórnaim ar béim an
rep mór. Ní cérim
æn oume agam leim,
ar Goll, go deirgadam
mo lann i a cner. Ci-
gim Goll acas an rep
mór ar an tráig acas
táim oét lá acas oét
oisde ag comrac, gur
torépad ní Loela re
Goll, acas a munter
uile leir an Fian; m-
nur nar imtigim nee
agam beo go críe
Loela ar ar.

TRACÉ

TRÁCT AIR LAÍO NÁ BHAISE.

Lá d'a maib Pátríc ag aórad Dé 'r aň uaigne, do éuaio Oiríň mac Fhinn go nuige; acas éua Pátríc fáilte poume. Acas o' fiaspauš Pátríc o' Oiríň, cad é aň cár ir teite, no buo éuaóálaige 'n-a paóada aň Fhian maň. Inneoraó féin ríň uirt, a Chléa-riš na Salm ráň, ar Oiríň. Aň cár ir éuaioe 'n-a paóada aň Fhian, ó do pinneó Fjana Fáil oib. Fleó acas fésta do bí ag Finn mac Cuňaí do reó ecata na gnat-Fhéine a n-Ál-muinn fuétnaib lán-aibin Laigenn; acas do deamaó leir táin de 'ň Fhéin, gaň cuipio do taóairt oib; maš a tá, mac Cponéaš, mac Ronáí, acas Áile mac Cuňtaí. Do glac ferš mór na ríň uime ríň, innuř go étuátaš luíge acas móide gaň teó a Fian-naíóeó go cenn bhašna. Iar ríň do éua-éua a long air muir, acas níř rtaó leo, go paóataš cipé Loélan. Iar mbeíř rtaó ann ríň oib, tug beíř ríš Loélan gpaó égra-ñaí do Áile mac Cuňtaí, guř elaió leir ar aň Rígaó, acas níř rtaó leo go poótaí Eipenn oib.

Cpuinníger rí Loélan mašte a muiníre, muř aen pé hoó Ríge óeg go n-a pluš, acas níř rtaó leo go poótaí Eipenn; acas cuipio
teóta

teēta go Finn mac Cumail oá fīr aī ēurze wo
 gēbāð aī beī go tulaig Laidenn. Ro tairg
 Finn cumēta mōra wo mīg Loēlann, acar a beī
 wo léigen leir; iōon: jēct ttona o' ór glan.
 Do hobāð na cumēta ag aī n-Ūirgēd mōr,
 iōon: mīg Loēlann, acar o' iāp coīpac aīr aī
 Féinn. Do curēð jēct mēto ve ſā Fianaið
 oá coīpac, acar wo marbāð iāo uīfe leir.
 Fiaſpuiſer Finn ve mātaið na Féine, cīa wo
 coīpacrað mī Loēlan? Wīre wo coīpacrað
 é, ap Soll, acar ſeol-ſe me aīr ēleſaið lūt.
 Beir let, ap Finn, cat cpoða ve 'n Fhém, agur
 cægatt ve ēlannaið Wóirne, acar Orſur aīr
 gac tæb weo ſgēit, woō imēornaī aīr bējm-
 ennaið an fīr mōir: ní mācāið æn oujīe aca
 lem, ap Soll, go nēpſaðtar mo ſann i n-a
 ēneſaið. Tīg Soll acar aī ſep mōr aīr aī
 ttrāig, acar bāouþ oēt lá acar oēt n-oíðē
 ag coīpac, gur toſērað mī Loēlan pé Soll,
 acar a muintep uīfe leir aī Féin, innur nap
 amgið neē aca beo go cſið Loēlan aīr aīr.

The following Dialogues, in familiar but correct language, will also, it is hoped, be found of considerable use in illustrating the foregoing Syntax.

DIALOGUES.

I.

- Good morrow Sir. *Wápac éuit a hSai.*
 How do you do this morning? *Cinnur tá tu aip mar-om?*
 How have you been since I had the pleasure of seeing you last? *Cinnz bír ó bí aín rom-lár aSam t' fáicfin fáí beiré?*
 Very well, I thank you. *So maré, go maib maré aSat.*
 Tolerably well. *Co meapná.*
 As usual. *Wap ir éiat.*
 So, so. *Wap rin, map rin.*
 You look very ill. *Fécaip go po boct.*
 You look very well. *Fécaip go po maré.*
 You are not well. *Ní fuil tu go maré.*
 I think you are hoarse. *Saíim go fuil céocáin opt.*
 You are very pale. *Tá tu an-máitéd.*
 Your eyes are sore. *Tá oo fuile tinn.*
 You must take care of yourself. *Caiteó tu aipe tab-aip-éuit féin.*
 I am very ill. *Tá me go po boct.*
 What ails you? *Cao tá opt?*
 I am sorry for it. *Ir coisig lem rin; or, Ir olc lem rin.*
 I am now quite recovered. *Táim aip m' aigeó go h-implán anoir.*
 I am glad of it. *Ir maré lem rin; or, táim éreónac oe.*
 Believe me it gives me much pleasure. *Cpero me, ir móp aín t-aibhéir lem é.*

II.

*Of Health.**De Shláinte.*

How is your sister to Cinnur tá do bheir-
day? fíúir a n-íúir?

I hope she is better. Tá sí níos fearr.
fíúir a n-íúir?

She is a little indispos- Tá sí chaitéad begán.
ed.

Does she complain of An ngeiríánan sí air
the tooth-ache? tinner fíacal?

Has she got cold? An fuair sí fuacht.

She is very delicate. Tá sí go mílítead.

My father is not very Ní 'f m' áthair go po
well. maí.

He is much afflicted by Buairdeirí go móir le
the gout. tinner na n-alt é.

He is very subject to it. 'S go mínic bídeir air.

Has he ever a sore An mbínn a gcóiríad
throat? tinn doíóde?

He should apply flan- Ba dóir do, éad olla
nel to it. do éir uirte.

He must bathe his feet. Cuirtear sé a doir
o'fóiríúic.

He has a pain in his Tá tinner 'na taob.
side.

How long has he been Cio a' fad a tá sé
ill? tinn?

Not very long. Ní go fada a tá.

About a week. Timéall seachtaine.

Near a week. An goiríe do seachtain.

When did you see your Ca join dothaicir do
friend Thomas? éad Tomár?

Last week. An seachtain-seachtaine
doir.

Last night. An péir.

He is going to the country,	Tá ré ag dul do 'n tír; or, tá ré ag imteet do 'n tuait.
How soon does he go?	An raob go. n-imigen ré?
In a few days.	Accenn begán laete.
I must pay him a visit before he sets out.	Caitreò me dul o'a ré- dairiul ra n-imeob ré
Pray give him my compliments.	Tabair mo deò-ghràò do.
Farewell,	Slán leat.

III.

III.

*Of the Gaelic.**De 'n Shae-deig.*

DO you speak Gaelic?	An labhair Sae-deig?
I speak it a little.	Labhair begán vl.
You must practise a great deal.	Caitreò tu a gnathú- as go mór.
The pronunciation is difficult.	Tá aii éaliamaii voc- amail.
You should carefully avoid a vulgar coarse accent.	Ni fulair buit aii éali- amail éortcenn gairb vo fechnaò.
The Language is spoken well in many parts of Scotland.	Labhair aii tanga ro go mait a n-imao o' aitib a n-Abham.
You speak too fast.	Labhair ro tuait.
Do not speak so quick?	Ná labhair com érgaò rii.
You read very well.	Léigir go ro mait.
You pronounce very well.	Ij ro mait t'úp-labha.
Have you read the poems of Oisín?	An léigir dánta Oi- sin?

Yes,

Yes, and I think them fine beyond expres- sion.	Léigear, acair faílim. sup bpeḡḡa iao 'ná iḡ féioir a luaḡ.
How elegantly they are translated.	Náḡ álainn a táio áḡ- maḡḡe.
Exquisitely indeed, & much to the honor of Scotland.	Ro ḡpenta ḡo beimín, acair ḡo mórbálaḡ o' Albain.
Oisín is always the com- panion of my walks.	'S é Oisín mo com- luaḡaḡ a ccomníaḡḡe am iúbalta.
But have you read our Romances?	Ḳéḡ aḡ léiḡ tu aḡ Fmḡcéla?
There are many beau- tiful Fenian tales, well worth reading.	Tá imao iḡcél Fianaḡ- aḡḡa ann, iḡ maḡḡ iḡ iú a léiḡḡeḡ.
How long have you been learning?	Ciḡ iao a táir aḡ roḡ- lain?
You are wonderfully improved.	Táir aḡ aḡaḡḡ ḡo hiḡ- ḡantaḡ.
I understand the Gae- lic better than I speak it.	Tuḡḡim aḡ ḡhæbelḡ nì 'i fepḡ 'ná'laḡpaḡm i.
Every one wishes now to learn it.	Iḡ aḡ le ḡaḡ n-æn a roḡlain aḡoir.
It is a beautiful lan- guage.	Iḡ bpeḡ aḡ tengu f.

IV.

Of the Weather.

It is bad weather.
We shall have rain.
It is going to rain.

It is raining.

IV.

De 'n tḡḡn.

Iḡ olc aḡ tḡ' n f
Biaḡḡo fepḡtain aḡainn.
Tá réoul cum fepḡta-
na.

Tá ré aḡ f pta n.

Is it raining?	Án fuil ré as fep- tain?
It is but a shower.	Ní 'f ann aót cít.
It will soon be over.	Biaó ré toíainn go snoo.
I am wet thro'.	Á táim-re fhué trím.
Let us shelter ourselves	Téibem aip forcaó.
I think it will not rain	Ij dóig lem náé fep- any more. tanpaó ré ní 'f mó.
It is but a mist.	Ní 'f ann aót ceo.
It clears up.	Tá ré as glanaó ruar.
I see the rain-bow.	Chím ań boğa fep- ta- na.
'Tis a sign of fair wea- weather.	Ij comápta rommne é.
The rain has laid the dust.	Do réş ań fep- luaitpe. tam ań
The streets are dirty.	Tá na ppáioe palaó.
I am all splashed.	Táim aip fav piablaó; or, Tá me go léip piablaó.
The wind is changed.	D' átpaig ań şaet.
It is windy.	Tá ré şaetmá.
It is stormy weather.	Tá 'ń trín ptoipmaó.
'Tis changeable wea- ther.	Ij uallaó ań aimpex í.
The wind blows cold.	'S ruar féroer ań şaet.
The wind is very high.	Tá 'ń şaet an-áro.
Do you hear how it roars?	Án ccluińp máş şéi- menn ri.
'Tis a dreadful tem- pest.	Ij anba ań ptoipm í.
I should not like to be at sea now.	Níp D' aít lem beít aip fáhpşge anoir.
This weather is very gloomy.	Ij mó búó ań aimpex ro.
This is a great fog.	Ij móp ań ceo ro ann.
There is a great fog.	Tá ceo móp ann.

'Tis

'Tis foggy weather.	Ceobac aii trín í. [í.
'Tis cloudy weather.	Iroub-nélae aii aimgrep
You cannot see at arm's length.	Ní féoiup let faicrín fao do láime.
This is cold weather.	Fuap aii trín í.
It is cold.	Tá ré fuap.
Are you cold ?	Fuif tu fuap.
I am very cold.	Tá me po fuap.
Are you not cold ?	Náe fuif tu fuap ?
My fingers are benumbed with cold.	Tá mo mépa mupb oe 'n fuact.
It is snowing.	Tá ré ag fneectao.
Does it snow ?	En fuif ré ag fneectao ?
It is but sleet.	Ní 'r ann act pluect-fneectra.
It hails.	Tá ré ag cloic-fneectao.
It freezes.	Tá ré ag ríe.
'Tis a hoar frost.	Ir ríe liaé é.
The river is frozen over.	Tá lec oiope rparna aip aii n-abain.
One may slide safely.	B' féoiup le vanne flemnu gao gañ bægal.
Do you skate ?	En ráim-flemnaí genn tu ?
I am very fond of it.	Ir po aip lem é.
It thaws.	Tá ré ag léigce.
The snow is all melted.	Tá aii fneectra aip fao léigce.
This winter is very severe.	Ir po gupb aii genh-peo re.
The sun shines,	Tá aii gpañ ag taite-nem.
It is fair.	Tá ré bpeg.
It is fine weather.	'S bpeg aii trín í.
This is a fine day.	'S bpeg aii lá é.

'Tis

'Tis very warm.	Tá ré po teit.
How hot it is!	Nác teit a tá ré!
'Tis excessively warm.	Tá ré teit ar píct.
'Tis sultry scorching weather.	Ir tepaíbe spíamail aí aimrep í.
I am very warm.	Tá me anteit.
Let us open the window.	Forclám aí fúinneos.
Let us go into the shade.	Téibem faí aí ícát.
Let us go bathe.	Téibem maíó v' potruí- aó.
Do you swim?	Án ínamannu?
I can't swim.	Ní fébam ínam.
It thunders.	Tá ré ag cóirniú.
It lightens.	Tá cæpéa tinníbe aní
Do you see the lightning?	Án íaicíu aí íaígnén?
What a clap of thunder!	Caíbe aí bloíam toí- níge í íní!
Are you afraid of thunder?	Án íuí eíla opt íomí tóirniú?
There are few who are not afraid of it.	Ir tepc buíie íaí eíla íomíe.

V.

V.

Of the Seasons. De na hÉimí.

What season do you like best?	Cíó aí t-am be'í blia- íáí ír anníá let?
I like Winter better than Summer.	Ir anníá íem íeímpéó 'ná íamíáó.
Winter is too cold.	Tá aí íeímpéó ío íuap.
It is true but, I am fond of shooting.	Ir íí ím, áét ír aír íem íeít ag lámaé.

The

The town is gay in Bío añ baile gréonad
Winter. rañ ngeimheo.

You may go to the 'S féoir leat oul do 'ñ
play in the evening. airte um nóin.

Yes, and every one 'S eò, acap. tìs gac
comes to town then. n-aen oo 'ñ baile ann
rì.

'Tis the season for par- Ir am na ceòirped é.
ties.

In Summer one finds Ann ra' gramhaògeib
every where plea- ouine riubal-abreß-
sant walks. da ann gac uile
ait.

The days are long in Ir rava na læte rañ
Summer. gramhaò.

What do you think of Cpeo rañir ve 'ñ foß-
Autumn? thap?

'Tis the most pleasant Ir é ir luatgairise ve
of all the seasons. ña haimririð.

It is neither too hot, Nì fuil ré po teit
nor too cold. ná po fuar.

It is very cold in Spring. Tá ré po fuar rañ
n-Errad.

In Spring nature seems Ann rañ errad ir bóis
to revive. go mbl añ navúr air
n-eirrigio.

We have had no Spring Ní ñaib aen errad as-
this year. ann rañ mbliagom
re.

The season is very Tá añ aimrip go móp
backward. air ecúl.

We shall have a dry Biað gramhaò tirmas-
Summer. ann.

Harvest time draws Tá añ foßthap as teet
near. oo lán.

They are making hay & táio as veñom réip
now about Limerick. timéll Luinn'g a-
n r.

The

The trees are full of fruit.	Tá na c'páinn lán ve- topaó.
The rain has laid the corn.	Le5 a'n p'eptain a'n c-áphar
We are in the dog days now.	& cámaio-ann rna læið maopamla. anor.
The Summer is gone.	D'imgió a'n raimpaó.
It is cold already.	Tá r'e ruar éevña.
Winter approaches.	Tá 'n'geimpeó a5 teótr.
The mornings & evenings are cold.	Tá na marone 'r na nóinte ruar.
Fire begins to smell well.	Tornaio a'n teime heit ve 5boltanaó.
The days are growing short.	Táio na læte a' out a ngiuppaó.
You can see no longer at six.	Ní faieir ní r mó a5 a r'e.
'Tis dark at five o'clock.	Tá r'e vopda a5 cúig ve 'n' éloc.
Winter begins early.	Tornaio a'n geimpeó 5o luait.
We shall have a long and severe Winter.	Biaó. geimpeó rana cpuaio a5ainn.

VI.

Of the Hour.

What o'Clock is it?
What time of day is it?
It is late.
It is early.
It is day-break.
It is six o'Clock.
It is time to get up.
It is day light.

VI.

De 'n'Uair.

Cao í a'n uair ve 'n
éloc é?
Cíó a'n uair ve ló é?
Tá r'e véipenac.
Tá r'e vóid ; or, moé.
Tá r'e aip hupreó a'n laí.
Tá r'e r'e ve 'n' éloc.
Is maitio eirgídeó.
Tá na solar laí.

It

- It struck six just now. Bhuaif aň ré anoir.
 It is a quarter past six. Tá ré cethaňm táp éir
 aň ré.
 It is half after six. Tá ré let-uair táp éir
 aň ré.
 'Tis twenty minutes Tá ré píce momenta
 past six. air éir aň ré.
 It is thirty-five minutes Tá ré tríséas air éir a'
 past six. momenta air éir a'
 ré.
 It wants twenty mi- Tépóiré píce buille de
 nutes of seven. réct.
 It wants a quarter of Tépóiré cethaňm de
 seven. réct.
 It wants but a few mi- Ní tépóiré ađt begán
 nutes of seven. buille óa de'n tréct.
 It is eight o'Clock. Tá ré ođt de'n éloc.
 It is almost nine. Tá ré a ngar do nóil
 It is not ten yet. Ní fuif ré deiré go
 fóil.
 It is past eleven. Tá ré táp éir a hén
 noés.
 The clock is going to Tá aň éloc ar tí buail-
 strike. te.
 Hush, I hear the clock 'Eiré, cluinnim aň éloc
 strike. a' buailte.
 What hour does it Cíó aň uair buailfe?
 strike?
 It has struck eleven. Do buail a hén-noés.
 It is twelve o'clock. Tá ré aň óa uair óés.
 It is one o'clock. Tá ré buille éloc.
 It is a quarter past one. Tá ré cethaňm táp éir
 aň buille.
 How the time passes! Caroe man iméiger aň
 aimpir!
 It is time to go home. Is míró dul a baile.
 At what time must you Ca fóin is éigen, duit
 be at home beiré as baile.

At

At two exactly.	Ag aii bó go cinne.
It is dinner time.	Tá re aii am ppóinne.
It is supper time.	Tá re aii am coinne.
It is breakfast time.	Tá re trát céolóng- aib.
It will be soon night.	Biaó ré aii oíóce go gairib.
The sun is just set.	Tá 'n ghrian faí anoir.
See the moon rising.	Féc aii pé ag éirgeó.
'Tis a moonlight night.	Is oíóce pé-folair í.
It is time to goto bed.	Tá ré aii am dul cum leptaó.
Get up early to-mor- row.	Eirgib go moe a máir- aó.
We will go take an early walk.	Raéam do fíuéal go doie.
What o'clock is it by your watch?	Can de'n ólog é, léo *móntair-re?
It is down.	Tá sí sír.
Wind it up.	Car fuair í.
It does not go well.	Ní gluaireann sí go maíó.
It is an old watch.	Sei móntair í.
Yesterday it went too slow.	Ag noe gluaire sí ro máil.
To day it goes too fast.	Ag n-iom imigib sí ro fuairé.
It stops sometimes.	Stadaib air uairib.
It is out of order.	Tá sí ar eagar,

VII

* I have adopted this word from the French *montre*, there being no good term for it in Gaelic.

VII.

Of Age.

VII.

D' Uí.

How old are you ?	Cá hær vuit ?
How old may your brother be ?	Ca hær vo b' féioir voó b'pátaip a beit ?
I don't believe you are of my age.	Ní dóig lem go ffuilip oem aír-re.
I am turned of twenty.	Táim-re tap. éir. fi- cro.
I am five and twenty years old.	Táim-re cúig bliagña fióro o' aír.
He is thirty years of age.	Tá ré t'pícatc bli- gañ o' aír.
He is older than I.	I' r'nie é 'ná mipe.
Is he not younger than Mr. R. ?	Nác óise é 'ná—R. ?*
He looks young yet.	Féetan ré ós fóp.
He is in the prime of life.	Tá ré 'n ápo cúmar a fægaíl (or a betao).
He is fifty years old.	Tá ré cægaatc bliagña o' aír.
He is nearan hundred.	Tá ré a ngap vo détt.
It is a great age.	I' móp añ ær í.
He is bald.	Tá ré mæl.
His hair is grey.	Tá a ghuag liaé.
He is on the decline.	Tá ré a g viðlænao.
This lady is young.	Tá 'ñ bé-re ós.
She is not yet eighteen.	Ní fuil í a hoct oes fóp.

o.

She

* The Gaels like the old Greeks and Romans, used no complimentary affixes to Proper Names, equivalent to Mr. Mrs. Miss, &c. except *Mac* or *O*. If any such be hereafter adopted, I would advise *Don* to be used for *Mr.* it being an original Gaelic word, signifying *Master*, *Lord*; like the Spanish *Don*.

She is a beautiful girl. *Iḡ bpeḡ aḡ caḡlín í.*
 She has fine teeth. *Iḡ bpeḡ aḡ véo a tá*
áice.
 She is well made. *Tá rí vénta co maít.*
 She has beautiful eyes. *Ḳ táro rúife maíreá*
áice.
 Her teeth are white as snow. *Tá a véo com ḡel le*
rneéta.

VIII.

VIII.

Of Breakfast and Dinner. *De Chéolongaḡ*
acaḡ de pḡojnn.

Is breakfast ready? *Fuḡ céolongaḡ péro?*
 It is breakfast time. *Tá ré í tḡpáit céolongaḡ.*
 Have you breakfasted? *Ḳḡ céolongaḡ?*
 Will you breakfast with us? *Ḳn ccéolongaḡpḡp*
linne?
 Do you take tea or coffee? *Ḳn nḡlacapḡ té no.ca-*
fé?
 I like chocolate. *Iḡ aít lem cocolát.*
 Put on the kettle, boy. *Cup ríḡ aḡ longcaípe,*
a ḡilla.
 This is green tea. *Té ḡlar é re.*
 Where do you buy it? *Cá ccenaḡḡp é?*
 Take another cup. *ḡlac cupán eífe.*
 Do you chuse sugar? *Ḳn aíl let rúcpḡ?*
 I never drink tea with sugar. *Ní ólam té coíóce le*
rúcpḡ.
 Your tea is cold. *Tá vo té pḡap.*
 I have breakfasted. *Do céolonga me.*
 It is dinner time. *Tá ré 'n am pḡóinn-*
ve.
 Pray dine with us to-day. *Sípm oḡt ḡlac pḡóinn*
linn a n-luḡ.

You

I have no news.

Ni juit' tsh nuaribet
agam-ja.

There is great news. Tá nuairéict mór ann.
The mail is just arriv- Tá an mála iap tteict
ed. láitpeic.

There is a talk of $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau$ $\alpha\eta$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\tau$ $\alpha\eta\eta$.
peace.

Whom have you that Cja ð þuaþair an
news from? nuaiþeet riñ?

I have it from the best Fuarayó'núgoapayir
authority.

It wants confirmation. **Tepaio périm unite.**

Did you hear Mr. A. & his daughter go just—
is dead? man?

What did he die of? Cáp é aq égró?

Of a fever. **Ὁ πυρετός.**

His wife will marry Þórrab & beð go lusti
soon again. & hfr.

She is young and handsome. Tā rī 65 ver.
some.

Mrs. R. was brought to bed last week of a boy.

I heard Mrs. D. had a child that was born dead and miscarried. D. clann.

Miss B. is married. ʒ tá mǵín B— pór-
-tá.

To whom? C14 leir?

To a rich merchant. Le cennaige rajòbim.

He got a good fortune *Fuáhp ré rppé mait*
with her. *léi.*

X.

De taksbet.

Where are you going? Cá puit tú ag an bfuí ?

I was going home. Bhí mé 's imteet a
baife.

I am going to walk. Táim ag dul go píribail.
You are in a great hur- Tá beabó móp opte,

ry.
You are quite out of Tá tu ar aháil go
breath. hmlán.

You walk very fast. Siublaíonn go po érsab.
I cannot keep pace Ní tís leim congbail
with you. ruar let.

Which is the way to Cá guí an t-rlíge go
B——? B——?

Turn to the left. Impaó air go éil.
Turn to the right. Impaó air go deir.
You must turn back Cailtear impaó air ar
again. ahlí.

Go straight forward. Iméig go díre, air
agaib.

Come back. Tis air ar.
You are out of the Tá tu ar ahlí mbefac.
road.

How far is it from this Caise an fáb ar go go
to Limerick? Lunnec?

It is twenty miles. Tá ré píce míle.

Am I far from Croome? An guí me i fáb ó
Chroma?

How far is it to Killar- Gá fáb go Cillatáirne?
ney?

Will it be out of my & mbeir ré ar mo
way? líge?

Is the road good? Guí an t-rlíge míle?

Whose house is that? Cís ar leir an t-éirí?

Are we far from the. An fáb ó'n Loé rinn?
Lake?

What is the name of Cao' ír ahlí be' n' áir
this place? reo?

We must cross the ford. Cailtear vol cap ahlí
n-áir.

How bad the roads are! Coò hólc íf ráro ná
rlište!

How dirty the roads are! Coò raíad íf ráro ná
rlište!

Do you see that large An gaicir aín teò móp
house?

To whom does it be- Cia ar leir é?
long?

What a fine prospect! Is bpeš aín paðanc é!

What a noble lake! Nác ašainn aín loč é!

Can we get a boat? An féirim linn bá
o'rášail?

There is a wonderful Tá mucalla išgañtác
echo here.

Are you tired? Fuil tu tuipred?

Let us return through Téidem rap ar rpe
Adair.

XI.

XI.

*Of Cards.**De carraig.*

Shall we play cards? An n-imeoraim carraig-
da?

Are you fond of cards? An fuil seí opt ar
carraigda?

What game shall we Caroe aín clušte o'
play?

As you please. Šap íf máit let.

Do you play Chess? An n-imrim piteell?

Not very well. Ní ró máit é.

'Tis a favorite old Irish Seí clušte oíder Ešpin-
nac í.

What shall we play for? Cpeo ar a nimeor-
aim?

I don't play high. Ní imrim ápo.

I always lose at cards.	Caillim i ccomhlaíe aig captaí.
Here are two packs.	So dá foirne.
Let us cut for deal.	Beiriam aig an ndéig- il?
Who is to deal?	Cia tá éum fionta?
Then you are to deal.	Ir turra éim a tá éum fionnair.
Shuffle the cards well.	Suat go maí na cap- taí.
Please to cut.	Beir léo toí.
You are the eldest hand.	Ir turra an laí ir ríne. hand.
Let us play five and ten.	Imreim cúig ir deí.
What's trump?	Cao ir máb?
Hearis,—Clubs,—Di- amonds—Spades,— Play.	hapt, muíter, truaí, preipit.
I win the five.	Imir.
Do you rob?	Beirim-se an cúig.
You can't renege.	Ní ccomhlaí?
Who led?	Ní féidir bair ceit.
Who played last?	Cia tug?
You lose the deal.	Cia imir fá beirte?
'Tis my play.	Caillir an déigil.
Do you play Cassino?	Ir leimra imre.
I am the dealer.	An imreir tu Caríno?
Do not leave a clear- ance.	Ir mife beigler.
All the knaves are out.	Ná fás isuabó.
Did you take up the ace?	Tá na cuipera uile amuis.
There is great cassino.	An tógbaí riar an t-ten?
We mark four.	Sí é caríno mór.
We have the spades.	Cuipem-ne rí cetair.
	Tá na preipita aíinne.

The

The cards are divided. Táro ná cáptaó. le-
ad.

This is a double game. Is cluite dubite. 6
reo.

We shall win the rub. Bérfam an t-airéin.
ber.

This is the first game of Is é seo an deo cluite
the rubber. ve'n airéin.

I must pay for my cards. Caiteo ic air mo
cáptaó.

XII.

XII.

*Of Clothes.**D'éoac.*

Have you brought my An tugair ma éulaíó-
suit of clothes? éoais?

Yes, Sir, here it is. Tugair, a hSáí, ag ro.
í.

This coat is well made. Tá an cóta go dénta.
co maít.

It fits you admirably. Oipenn. cuir go hin-
gaitead.

It seems very long. Fécan ré na fáda.

They are not worn so. Ní éadro anois is
short as formerly. com' gearr acas a
nallóo.

The sleeves are too Tá na mancaillíe go
wide. fairsing.

Is the Shoemaker An t-ánic an éir-
come? aóe?

Are these my shoes? An iad mo bróga-í?

They are too tight. Tá íad go dúrbain-
g.

They pinch me. Luígio orm.

Try these boots on me. Féadorm na búta reo.

I believe they will fit Cpeoim go n-oipríó
you. íad cuir.

What

What are they worth? *Ca méro iſ ſiu 150.*
 Fifty shillings. *Cæſatt ſcillinge.*
 Make me another pair. *Dén péirpe oſe oam.*
 I will, Sir. *Dénſao, a hſaí.*

XIII.

XIII.

To Buy and Sell.

*Do cénnac 'ſ do
 ſeſc.*

At how much do you *Ca méro aip a peicirp*
 sell this cloth a yard? *an t-éac ſo aſ.*
ſſan?

At thirty shillings. *Aip éac ſcillingíoe*
ſicío,

Feel this cloth, Sir, *Lámajſ aſ t-éac-ſo*
a ſhaí?

It is very fine. *Tá ſé aſ-mín.*

This cloth appears very *'S óóig lem-ſa ſo ſuif*
 dear. *aſ t-éac-ſa mó éap.*

It stands me in more *ſerſmann ſé oamſa a*
 than twenty-eight *ní'ſ mo 'ná oét ſcill-*
 shillings. *lingíoe ſicío.*

Have you any finer? *An ſuif ní'ſ míne aſ-*
ao?

Here is a variety of *ſeo ímao ſompláíoe.*
 patterns.

I am afraid that colour *ſſeſal lem ſo ſſéíſ-*
 will fade very soon. *ſeó aſ oac ſuif, ſo*
ſaíſio.

No, Sir, it will never *Ní éſéíſeó éoíóe, a*
 fade. *ſhaí.*

I will buy a coat of it. *Cemneóeó me caſéſ*
oe.

How much do I give *Caó oo ſeíſim éuít?*
 you?

See

See if the account is Féc an gnuil a'n t-áipem.
right. cept.

Very well, Sir, there's Tá go maít, a Shaf, ríí.
your money; there é bo éuio aipgít, táio.
are three shillings tpi ríllingíóe teét
coming to me. éugampá..

Give me my change? Tá bair óam mo bheir?

Have you any silver? Fuil en aipgít agat?

Change me a guinea. Bpír gíné óam.

Sir, there is your & Shaf, ríí bo bheir.
change.

I am much obliged to Táam po búíóet búir, a
you, Sir. Shaf.

Farewel, Sir, 'till I Sláí let go pacim.
see you again. aipí tu, a Shaf.

Do you sell linen, Sir? Reicir líí-éóac, a Shaf?

What linen will you Cíó a'n líí-éóac íf toir?
please to have. let o' págáil.

I must have some very Caríjjo me cúto
fine to make a dozen o' págáil bíar an-
of shirts. mín, le bó-béí de
léimíóib bo óenám.

What price will you Caróé a'n luac a Bép-
go to? ríó tu?

There are three pei- Síí tpi ríuaga aip
ces at three shillings, tpi ríllingíóe, cúio
there are some at eííe aip a cetáip, ac-
four, and others at ar a poííe aip éúíí
five shillings a yard. ríllingíóe a'íí ríac.

That is very coarse for Tá rííí an-garó de'n
the price. luac.

Look at that Cambríck, Féc aip a'n cCambríe
Sir. rííí, a Shaf.

How do you like it? Cínnaí taitíníóen let?

It will do very well. Ír po maít í.

GAELIC GRAMMAR.

PART IV.

OF PROSODY.

CHAP. I.

THERE are in Gaelic three kinds of verse, viz. Dán dípeò, Bpuingteò, and Oglàcar. Of these the first is the most esteemed for harmony and regularity, and is, as O'Molloy affirms, the most obtruse and difficult kind of composition under the canopy of Heaven.

In Dán dípeò are required seven things, viz. 1. A certain number of Quartans in each verse, or Nuphrì cetparhan. 2. Number of syllables in each Quartan, Cinnteò jìllao. 3. Concord, Uaim. 4. Correspondence, Com-ápoao. 5. Termination, Rinn. 6. Union, or Alliteration, Uaitne. 7. Chief, or Head, Cenn.

1. *A Quartan, or Hemistich, is the fourth part of a verse, or tetrastich, commonly called pann imlán. The Irish, like the Persian poets, generally place two Quartans or members of a Couplet on the same line, and not the first above the second as we do: both would write the following verse in this order:*

*With ravish'd ears, The monarch hears,
Assumes the God. Affects to nod.*

The first Distich, consisting of two Quartans, is called Seoladh, or the leading half verse; the second Comhar, or the close. Every verse must make perfect sense by itself, without any dependance on the next: nay, every Distich may terminate a perfect sense independant of the other half verse.

2. *The number of syllables is various according to the kind verse.*

3. *Concord* requires two words in each Quartan to begin with a Vowel, or with the same Consonant; as in the following lines of Gilla Kevin:

¶ Eolá 'Eipenn áipre,
Skinniré do cáé gáí cáipre,
Ca lín níg do gab go spinn,
De íl mac Seolá 'Eipenn.

In the first Hemistich, 'Eipenn and áipre make a concord, both beginning with a Vowel; in the second, cáé and cáipre, beginning with the

the *same* Consonant c; in the third, *ḡab* and *ḡinn*; and in the fourth, *mac* and *ḡifeō*.

Concord is either *proper* or *improper*; the proper, called *uaim ḡluairē*, because harmonious and pleasing to the ear, is where the two *last* words of the Quatan make a concord. The improper, is when the concord is not made by the two last words. But here observe, that an *laḡmbépla*, *i. e. an Article, Adverb, Preposition, or Conjunction* coming between any two words, neither makes nor hinders a concord; as *Ca lín píḡ ḡo ḡab ḡo ḡinn*; here *ḡo* neither forms a concord with *ḡab* or *ḡinn*, nor does it hinder one. But if an *laḡmbépla*, be compounded with a Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, or Verb, it makes a concord; as,

'O'ḡ ḡe píēḡ aḡ nēit' ḡo ḡní,
(ḡóirē ḡr integairē aḡḡóíí.)
ḡis lēḡ nō aḡḡer aḡ ḡuinn,
Bér ní hanḡér a n-abḡuim.

M'Daire.

Here the Prepositions *in*, *aḡ*, *aḡ*, in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th lines do not hinder a concord. Again in *ḡaḡair lem a ḡlaít Eirne*.—This shall be treated of more fully in its proper place. The improper concord is called *uaim ḡúla*, or *uaim ḡnúire*, because the poets considered it pleasing to the eye only, being
P destitute,

destitute, in a great degree, of the harmony which the proper concord imparts.

P, aspirated, makes concord with p. When p is aspirated, it does not make a concord, but the concord is kept with the succeeding letter; as *Ḥip ḡpáó, aip uamán, aip fuat*. T. M'Dàire. Here *ua* in *uamán*, makes concord with *ua* in *fuat*; *p* not being pronounced at all. Aspirated *g*, before *n*, concords with *n*; as '*O'ḡ ve ḡeip aḡ neit' oo ḡní*.

S, followed by a Vowel or Consonant, does not concord with another *p*, unless it be followed by a Vowel, or by the *same* Consonant. So *pb, pc, pl, pm, &c.* agree only with *pb, pc, pl, pm, &c.* So *tp* agrees only with *tp*.

M'Dàire, though indubitably a poet of the first authority, seems to have availed himself of a very unusual and unwarrantable license in making *p* concord with *t*, by prefixing *t*; as in this line from his Advice to a Prince:

Ní mofab go tti aip mo tḡál.

Aspiration, Eclipsis, or the intervention of any adventitious letter, does not impede a concord.

4. *Correspondence*, has some resemblance to Rhyme. In order to understand it, we must attend to the poetic arrangement of the Consonants:

1st, S,

1st, S, stiled by the poets, the queen of Consonants.

2nd, Three *soft* Consonants; c, p, t.

3rd, Three *hard*; b, v, g.

4th, Three *rough*; d, t, f.

5th, Five *strong* or *stiff*; nn, ll, pp, m, ng.

6th, Seven *light*; h, o, g, n, l, n, r.

Correspondence is of two kinds, *perfect* and *imperfect*; plan aear bpirre.

Perfect Correspondence or *Rhyme*, requires an agreement in quantity of Vowels, and Consonants of the same class; as

Comall bpejre bpiatar mall.
 Turpan vsmrac, vto'n angann,
 Smacte app caibdenaib, cor rto,
 Ir blaó v'airegenaib aiporís.

Here mall and angann correspond, both ending with a Consonant of the fifth class; they also correspond in Vowels. So rto and aiporís also correspond in Vowels and Consonants.

Imperfect Correspondence, is the agreement of words, in *Vowels only*, without regard to Consonants; this kind of correspondence allows that one word may end in a Vowel, and the other in a Consonant.

Termination, or pmm, requires that the last word, in the second and fourth hemistichs, do

exceed that of the first and third by one syllable : thus, if the first hemistich end in a word of *one* syllable, the second must end in a word of *two* ; the first is called *minor*, or *the minor termination* ; the second, *major*, or *major termination*. So, if the minor termination be of *two* syllables, the major must be of *three*.— This additional syllable, in the *major*, does not affect the *correspondence*.

Fuáir Niall fparac, péctar linn, (1) Syll.

Céu gíall a n-uílaét o' 'Eirinn, (2)

Eirre air cí aíl fparais go par, (1)

Do éorain í gáil aen-éat. (2)

Seét ceata fa élar mBanba, (2)

Do buain o' foirinn allmápa, (3)

Air gac táb do muig Wíde, (2)

Do éur aíl t-Áed oirpáige. (3)

M'Con O'Clery.

All Enclitics, as *fa, fe, fo, fi, fí, fan,* *fi, feo, ne, fá, gle, fo, an, ú,* ; to which add *aen, uíe, mó, óg, ve, fí, fí,* and all Adjectives that can be placed before their Nouns, are allowed, by the poets, to form a *major* termination.

Union, or Alliteration, is the same with *correspondence*, excepting that the same Vowels are not required in each place ; and in *Poly-syllables* it is only necessary that either be *broad*, or both *small* : Ex.

Inmunt

Innann rnuas blaitgel a bpat,
 'S a rluag na ngaithept glec,
 Séir nennóide cáine a cnot,
 'S fáide a rroc mbennbuíde mbpec.

E. O'Hussey.

Here rluag and ngaithept in the second Quartan, agree with rnuas and blaitgel in the first; and fáide, rroc, and mbennbuíde in the fourth, agree with cáine, cnot, and nennóide in the third.

N. B. The *initial* word, (called uplann) in the *first* Quartan of a distich, may indifferently agree with the initial of the *second*, or not.

Chief, or Head, is a Monosyllable which concludes the second and fourth Quartans, in that kind of verse, called Séona; as lepg and celg in the following Example:

Dá eigne na n-innber ffairings.
 Náe ffair iul aip fínntib lepg,
 Dá géig páilme i n-am a trofais.
 Dá épann daisge aip éomais celg.
 Lochlin óg O'Daly.

An *Amur* is much the same with the *imperfect correspondence*, but that it requires an equal number of syllables in the words which correspond; as,

204r d'ennad'c belb'ap ran' d'áir,
 204r belb' no l'ad'ad'c no lúg,
 Do nóir g'ad meic poim'ir píg,
 Reic a g'nímh ní d'oil'ig d'úir.

Some make an amur between *a* and *e*; but this is improper and incorrect.

Oi, in a short syllable, will make an amur with *ar*; as in *tróit* and *plóit*.

An *lambépla*, commonly translated an *Adverb*, under which name are included, Articles, Prepositions, and Conjunctions, is said, by O'Molloy and others, never to be concerned in a *comárvad*, *uairi*, *uairne* or *pinn*; but it must be understood, that all compound Adverbs, as *go maí*, *go cuin*, and the like; all Expletives, as *umoirio*, *trá*, *don*, *ioir*, *aí*, *éna*, &c. all *proper* Prepositions compounded with pronouns; as *óim*, *lem*, &c. all *improper* Prepositions; as *a. p'adnuir*, *do éum*, *aí* *ron*, &c. and all inseparable Prepositions; as *neim*, *do*, *mi*, *at*, &c. may be concerned in the above cases; as

Léir pláit-ne trá go ttuilteir.

Biajò aín pí. va. páda ribh.

Cop cáe go léir tap a ler.

Da beg chena a tpeirre a táim.

Ar meirre ar d'áir eir a g'ad.

O pengouba sunmana,

Uppa aín g'ad begbulga do.

Do bí caḃaḃḃ ḃóḃ ḃ noáñ,
Amhuil mur do fóḃ Ulltáñ.

Another thing necessary in *correspondence*, is, that the same word shall not be used twice in the same hemistich in the same meaning. But the poets admit of different cases of Nouns, and different tenses of Verbs occurring twice ; as,

Coñall bḃeḃḃe, bḃḃaḃḃ ḃall.

Ríḃḃ, and ḃíḃḃ ḃ leḃ, may make a correspondence ; so ḃḃ léḃ, and ḃo léḃ ; ḃíḃe, *whiter*, and ḃíḃe, *whiteness*, and the like ; éḃḃ, Dat. of éḃḃen, *necessity*, and éḃḃ, *some* ; cóḃ, and ḃḃ cóḃ ; ḃḃe Doñḃḃḃ, ḃḃe Ceḃḃḃḃ, and the like ; olc, and ḃḃ olc ; áḃ, and ḃḃ áḃ ; ḃḃḃ, and ḃḃ ḃḃḃ ; cḃḃ, *end*, and cḃḃ, *a territory* ; ḃḃ, and ní ḃḃ ; æḃ, *one*, and æḃ, *the ace* ; ḃá, *two*, and ḃá, *the deux* ; cúḃ, *five*, and cúḃ, *the cinq* ; láḃ, and láḃ ḃḃ ; ḃḃ, and ḃḃ ḃḃ ; and a variety of others are permitted by the poets to occur in the same hemistich, without prejudice to correspondence.

Naíri mac Uirniġ na n-eċ,
 Xir engnaġ ġr air omeċ,
 Sa cúl oṛuimeleċtaċ oualaċ,
 Wūx Whuixċeptaċ mapcpluaġaċ.
 Feṛ map māc Uirneċ oīfe,
 Xeo méirġel mac Eoaine,
 Cpoīoe ġr oaiṅtġe 'ná oún claċ,
 Xinnle air fūt ġr air tāmaċ.
 Xpoán aī mac óġ oīfe,
 Xir uairġe ġr air aġṡaīre,
 Roṛc neṡṡeṛpaċ ġlaṛ map ġlom,
 In caṛ ġelmépaċ Eoṛpaīġ.

D. M. O'Daly.

§ 2

Of Séona.

Séona requires eight syllables in the first and third Quartans; and that the first and third Quartans do end in a word of *two* syllables, and the second and fourth in a word of *one* syllable; termination, therefore, is not regarded in this kind of verse, but every second and fourth Quartan *must* form a *perfect* correspondence, and every first and third may either make a perfect or imperfect one: Ex.

Bume na ṛīleō ṛuīf Ruapcaċ,
 Tap ṛṛéṛm Chuinn eo ḡonnaīm ṛīao,
 Wēuīc ṛīaīm antṛom oṛṛa,
 D'altṛom clap aṛ upṛa īao.

Fine

Fine Ruaircáð nígúaríð Chonnaét
 X cclu uatáð aip feð gáð fuinn,
 Ní hingíá gell aca uaríðe,
 Skata ír fepir do éuaine Chunn.
 Cítruaríðe Ua hEogúra.

The Séona mhóp differs from the common only in this, that the distich always ends in a word of three syllables; as

D'fip éogáiríð comailteir rítáin,
 Sen focal náð ráruigteir;
 Ní fágánn ríó átt fep fogla,
 Feð Banba na mbánfoirtreó.

T. D. O'Higgin.

In Séona mheónáð, the first and third Quartans end in words of *three* syllables; the second and fourth in words of *two*: Ex.

Fepir rilleó na ralm neithóaríðe,
 Do nítí aip leptaríð linne,
 Wáirg do geiríð aín gíoir n-éttaríðaríð,
 Oiríðe aip bpreg-falmaríð binné.

§ 3.

Rannaríðeét.

Rannaríðeét mhóp requires seven syllables in each Quartan, and every line to end with a monosyllable. And it is also necessary, that the first and second Quartans should correspond with

with the third and fourth ; between the second and fourth, the correspondence must be perfect : Ex.

Lia rcor aī mongabruig mōir,
 Lia cpoō ag ollaīnnaiḃ uairō,
 Lia a dom nī ceīlte air aī fēm,
 Teirce a nḡéll-rin ir a rīuairḡ.

O. M'Craith.

Rannairētt Beg differs from this, only that the Quartans always end in words of *two* syllables : Ex

Do rin ḡac linn air tpaḡaō,
 War do riḡ rin aī rærfer,
 Nīr lia bō ir laēt ḡa linaō,
 So lō aī riḡaō War ænfer.
 Billa Briḡioe Ua hCoḡura.

§ 4.

Carḃairn.

The Carḃairn requires that each Quartan terminate in a word of *three* syllables : Ex.

Sepr opta nīr b' inobta,
 Tolca na cēlet cōmīrēta,
 Nī tōir aēt tonn poḃarḡta,
 Re ḡoill ra fonn oīrēta.

M. O. Geràin.

There is a vulgar kind of Carḃairn, called *cenntrom*, i. e. *heavy head*, from the great-
 ness

ness of its head; every Quartan ending with a word of *four* syllables: Ex.

Wac fúo aip flíct fínn-Whannanám,
 Wg fúo aī flíct fengmārfállám,
 W épla oluīt oīomgīanġullám,
 Cuē le noeīīa oēgīhannanám.

There is another species of Dáī vīpēt, called Rinnápo; of which there are four kinds, viz. pēō fīnnápo, fīnnápo vāīápo, fīnnápo tīnápo, and fīnnápo ceīpēnápo. Some consist of five syllables; as

Dāī aīoīoe v' Wēō,
 Fāoīoe aī fēī.

Others of *six*; in which measure Aengus wrote his Festilogy: Ex.

Re fīl vālāc vāīnēō,
 Tāīnēō in fī pēamīn,
 Luro ſo pēct n-ápo n-āpail,
 Crīġt hī calāīn 'Enāīp.

This, as well as a multitude of other kinds of verse, not having been used by any poet within the last three or four centuries, I shall not notice any further in the *present* work.

§ 5.

There are three other kinds of verse, all in imitation of the Dāī vīpēt, called óglācāġ, bīpūlīngtēct, and vīoīgnēct.

Oglācāġ

'Oglácar is made in imitation of all the kinds of Regular Poetry above mentioned, especially of the Déibíre and Sétna. When in imitation of the former, it has *seven* syllables in each Quatan; and *eight* in the first and third, when in imitation of the latter. It is neither confined to *correspondence, concord, or union*; nor to true *termination*; for the major may exceed the minor by *two* syllables; as,

Borb a tpeetan aip. Sae tpaig, (1)

Niall mac Ead muigheáin. (3)

'Oglácar, in imitation of Déibíre:

Saí vún bennac grianac gpinn,

Do bí aí tpiat-fer cumuinn,

Mac Captaín éetgonac oll,

Tpénpórpa na ceat o'altrom.

—in imitation of Rannaigect móp:

'Egeóip do ahaiccar maí,

Aí polt fap go maí aí óip,

No aí maí coméel pe fepib,

Ingáe aí mar a táim heo.

No aí oeo fneetáige tpm tng,

No putne aí puige ip goim clóe,

No a mama gerr ip chuinne méo,

A Whurpe oéo fap oerpar fóg!

The Bpaulngtett is composed after the same manner as the 'Oglácar, but requires some kind of correspondence, at least an *improper* one, and also a kind of *concord* and *union*.

union. Each Quartan must contain seven syllables, and, in general, it is composed in imitation of *Cafbairn*,—thus :

Mac dèluig ag cleisgecht,
Fa bûn æltûir-t'ercapao.

The *Dhoignet*, or *thorny*, so called from the difficulty of its composition, admits of from *nine* to *thirteen* syllables in a Quartan. Every Quartan must terminate in a word of *three* syllables. Every final word must make an *union* with another in the beginning or middle of the next Quartan of the same distich, and requires a correspondence in the close : Ex.

Mac flata Fàil t'per a'f felloisrò,
Dhennoisrò a'ccata do'páig a' t'romfaluò;
Suig'er a'f a'iròisrò ór boinn mbinnelais,
C'fneamh a'f f'airòisrò do'còir fà na collaòais.

E. O'Hussey.

There are other kinds of verse called *adhrán* or *búrbûn*, and *cáineò*; these not being much esteemed by good poets, and being chiefly used by illiterate people, shall be omitted for the present.

The *Licenses*, in Gaelic Poetry, are not many; the principal, are these following :

An *Elision* or *Synalæpha* is the cutting off the ending vowel, when the next word begins with a vowel; and pronouncing the two syllables in one; as *móir a tá a'ir t'egarc Flata*; here *a*, in *a'ir*, is not pronounced; being, as it were,
cut

cut off. When both the Vowels are long, there can be no Elision; as *á táim fá íap̃gnó ó 'ñ éēt*. An Elision even takes place before a Consonant; as,

Crit̃ rop̃ m'óeo,
Wóbal éēt,
'Eēt dom̃ þuaēt.

Lib. Lecan.

The broad Vowels are indifferently used; as *fárap̃o, fárap̃io, fárap̃uo*; not, however, indiscriminately in every situation; but only in terminations, which are not radical, but added to the root; for we could not write *fórap̃io or fúrap̃io*, for *fárap̃io*, by any license. In a few monosyllables, *a* and *o* are commutable; as *cáip̃, cóip̃; máp̃, móip̃; cor̃, car̃; clóē, cláē; bor̃, bar̃, &c.* So *o* and *u*; as *vol or uol, cup or cop, ſul or ſol*. *W̃eiſe, meñic, meic, ſeñi*, may be written for *m̃iſe, m̃iñic, m̃ic, ſiñ*; so *neip̃t or nip̃t, ceip̃t or cip̃t, leic or lic, &c.* In the middle or end of words, *ö* and *ë* are often commutable.

The poets take great liberties with the compound pronouns; for *aſap̃o*, they write *aſat*; for *aſap̃o, aſat*; for *öuige, -öuſa*; for *ouir*, they use *ouio, uoir, uois, uair, uait, uejt*; for *öúinn, -öúinn, öún*; for *öóib̃, -öóib̃*; for *ſuſte, -ſaſte, ſoſte*; for *ſúinn, -ſúinn, ſáinn, ſóinn*; for *let, -lat*; for *leiſ, -laiſ*; for *lunn, -leinn*.

So, *orac*, *on me*; *orac*, *thee*; *urte*, *her*; *oirn*, *us*; *oirb*, *ye*; *oirta*, *them*. *Rium*, *with me*; *ritut*, *riunn*, *riub*. For *rim*, *through me*, &c. they use *trotham*, *trothav*, *troithe*, *troimpe*, &c. or *tretham*, *trethav*, *treithe*, *treimpe*, &c. For *uam*, *from me*, &c.—*uam*, *uav*, *uiv*, *uivoe*, *uann*, *uavab*, *uava*. For *umam*, *on me*, &c.—*umam*, *umav*, *ime*, *impe*, *imaim*, &c. For *innam*, *in me*, &c.—*annam*, *annav*, *annaim*, *annab*, *annta*.

The ancients wrote *rim*, *rit*, *rit*, *rit*, &c. for *rim*, *rit*, *rit*, &c.

Robav and *portav*, are written for *rabav* or *po bavav*, *they were*; *av na bavav*, for *av na mavav*, *on the morrow*; *abam*, for *amam*, *alone*.

In *anuv*, *a rit*, *anov*, *a rit*, *anov*, *anov*, *amam*, *amam*, *amov*, and the like: the poets affirm that there may be a concord formed either with the initial Vowel or with the succeeding Consonant.

In prose, as well as in poetry, we find *mav*, *av*, written for *ma tav*, *than are*; *av a tav*, for *they are*.

Having now completed this intricate subject, I shall conclude the Prosody with the following compliment

compliment to a Persian poet; which every Gael will look upon as justly merited by the poetry of his own country.

غزل گفتي و در سفتي بيا و
خوش خوان حافظ
که بر نظم تو افشاند فلک عقد
ثريارا

O Hafiz ! when thou composest verses, thou seemest to make a string of pearls : come, sing them sweetly : for heaven seems to have shed on thy poetry the clearness and beauty of the Pleiads.

GAELIC GRAMMAR

PART V.

OF CONTRACTIONS AND OGHAM.

CHAP. I.

Of Contractions.

THE Irish, like all other nations, before the invention of printing, contracted their writing as much as possible to save labour and vellum : the modern MSS abound with a vast number of silly contractions, invented by schoolboys ; these, I have not thought necessary to explain, being as useless as they are numerous ; in the MSS of a few centuries ago, the same contractions occur, as are to be met with in Saxon and Latin MSS of the same age. The Plate, I trust, will be found more systematic and to contain more contractions than were ever given in any grammar before.

When

When any of the Vowels is set over a Consonant, it carries the force of *p* and its own, either before or after, but almost always before; as,

a e i o u
 ɾ, ɿ, ɿ, ɿ, ɿ, ɿ.

i. e.

ɾpɾ, ɾpe, ɾpi, ɾpo, ɾpu.

or

ɾap, ɾep, ɾip, ɾop, ɾup.

When this mark, *a*, is set over a Consonant, it carries the force of *pa*; as

a i. e. ɿpa; ɿ i. e. ɾpa; ɿ i. e. ɾpa.

This mark has been generally supposed to be the letter *n*; but any man versed in old MSS will immediately perceive it to be only another mode of writing the letter *a*.

This mark, *ɿ*, over a Consonant, has the force of *ep*; and two of them stand for *ep̄p*, as

ɿ i. e. ɾep; ɿ i. e. ɾep̄p.

A small stroke or dash over a Vowel has the force of *n*, two of them stand for *nn*, as, *ā*, *ō*; a dash over *n*, makes it *nn*; as *n̄*.

The above rules being general, but few examples of them are inserted in the plate.

Explanation

Explanation of the Plate.

The numerals refer to the number of the contractions under each letter.

2l

- 1, *i. e.* an.
- 2, ann.
- 3, apa.
- 4, ac.
- 5, ar.
- 6, *Avicenna*.

B

- 1, *i. e.* ben, beip, bail.
- 2, bað, buð, ban.
- 3, buðe.
- 4, beip, baiip.
- 5, bap.
- 6, mb.
- 7, bpe.
- 8, bep.
- 9, bal.
- 10, ball.
- 11, Bp.
- 12, bp.

C

- 1, céo.
- 2, céona.
- 3, conn, cenn.

4, ciò via tá.

5, cept.

6, *cecinit, i. e.*
he sung or
composed
(the poem.)

7, céile, Cú-
culann.

8, corp, ceip.

9, cum.

D

- 1, *i. e.* don, dap.
- 2, donn.
- 3, duð.
- 4, duðaiip.
- 5, de ßac níð.
- 6, deip.
- 7, do.
- 8, don.
- 9, dul.
- 10, *dixit, i. e.*
he said.

E

- 1, eife.
- 2, 'Eipe.
- 3, é, ea.

F

- 1, fop, féin.
- 2, fonn, fann.
- 3, fep.
- 4, fuil.
- 5, fupactai-
fer.
- 6, fuat.
- 7, fao.
- 8, feð.

G

- 1, ßup.
- 2, ßaif, ßac.
- 3, ßac.
- 4, ßao.
- 5, ßab.
- 6, eipße; ßpe.
- 7, ßalap.
- 8, ßaip.

h

- 1, éß.
- 2, eßla.
- 3, huaiß.
- 4, chuair.
- 5, aßair.

J

- 1, iðon.
- 2, ip.

- 2, *up*.
 3, *ingín, in*.
 4, *ní hanníarh*
ro, i. e. it is
not difficult,
(to answer
your ques-
tion.)
 5, *eise*.
 6, *ia*.
 7, *ir*.
 8, *mic*.
 9, *imoppro*.
 10, *ipr*.

L

- 1, *no*.
 2, *not*;—this
 sometimes
 stands for
rímedar, in
the Brehon
Laws.
 3, *leðar*.
 4, *luaðtar*.
 5, *olegar*.
 6, *léiger*.
 7, *clann*.
 8, *alað*.
 9, *bliagairi*.
 10, *clorðerh*.
 11, *glan*.
 12, *glenn*.
 13, *gliarð*.
 14, *rlán*.
 15, *rluað*.
 16, *rlait*.

- 1, *map, mac*.
 2, *imoppro*.
 3, *amail, amen*
 4, *conian*.
 5, *mac*.
 6, *mað*.
 7, *maille*.
 8, *maít*.

N

- 1, *na*.
 3, *nat, not,*
naio.
 3, *nem, nim*.
 4, *neyt*.
 5, *na*.
 6, *Epenn*.
 7, *neite*.

O

- 1, *onn*.

P

- 1, *per, pro*.
 2, *penn*.
 3, *Hippocrates*.

R

- 1, *rad, ran*.
 2, *ran*.
 3, *raib, raioe*.
 4, *rr*.
 5, *rr, ir*.
 6, *ruc*.

S

- 1, *act*.
 2, *rip*.
 3, *raioe, rust*
 4, *roel, repc*.
 5, *reel*.
 6, *rin*.
 7, *sunt, i. a*
they are.

T

- 1, *tar, tan*.
 2, *tar, ter*.
 3, *tra, tap*.
 4, *taro*.
 5, *tt*.
 6, *ceyt*.
 7, *tuc, tug*.
 8, *taðg*.
 9, *tem*.
 10, *Tuata De-*
vanann.
 11, *toil, tal*.

U

- 1, *umoppro*.

Miscellaneous.

- 1, *m*.
 2, *m*.
 3, *n, but more*
commonly
for ur.
 4, *oi*.
 5, *oib*.
 6, *oe*.

6, ve.	- 21, éoð.	36, u.
7, va.	22, <i>et cætera.</i>	37, aibe.
8, est, is.	23, acapapoule	38, Cpsrt.
9, p.	24, cenn.	39, different
10, vasp.	25, éotpom.	modes of
11, u.	26, ap.	writing 23.
12, ui.	27, ap.	40, do. of N.
13, uip.	28, ap.	41, do. of IN.
14, umopmo.	29, cu.	42, <i>four kinds</i>
15, e.	30, cum.	<i>of a.</i>
16, ea.	31, Cuçulapm.	43, cop pa co-
17, ei,	32, Cuçohnact	fan.—See
18, acap, et, éo.	33, ca, calain.	further in
19, acap, éo.	34, cata.	this page.
20, eð.	35, con.	44, r, z.

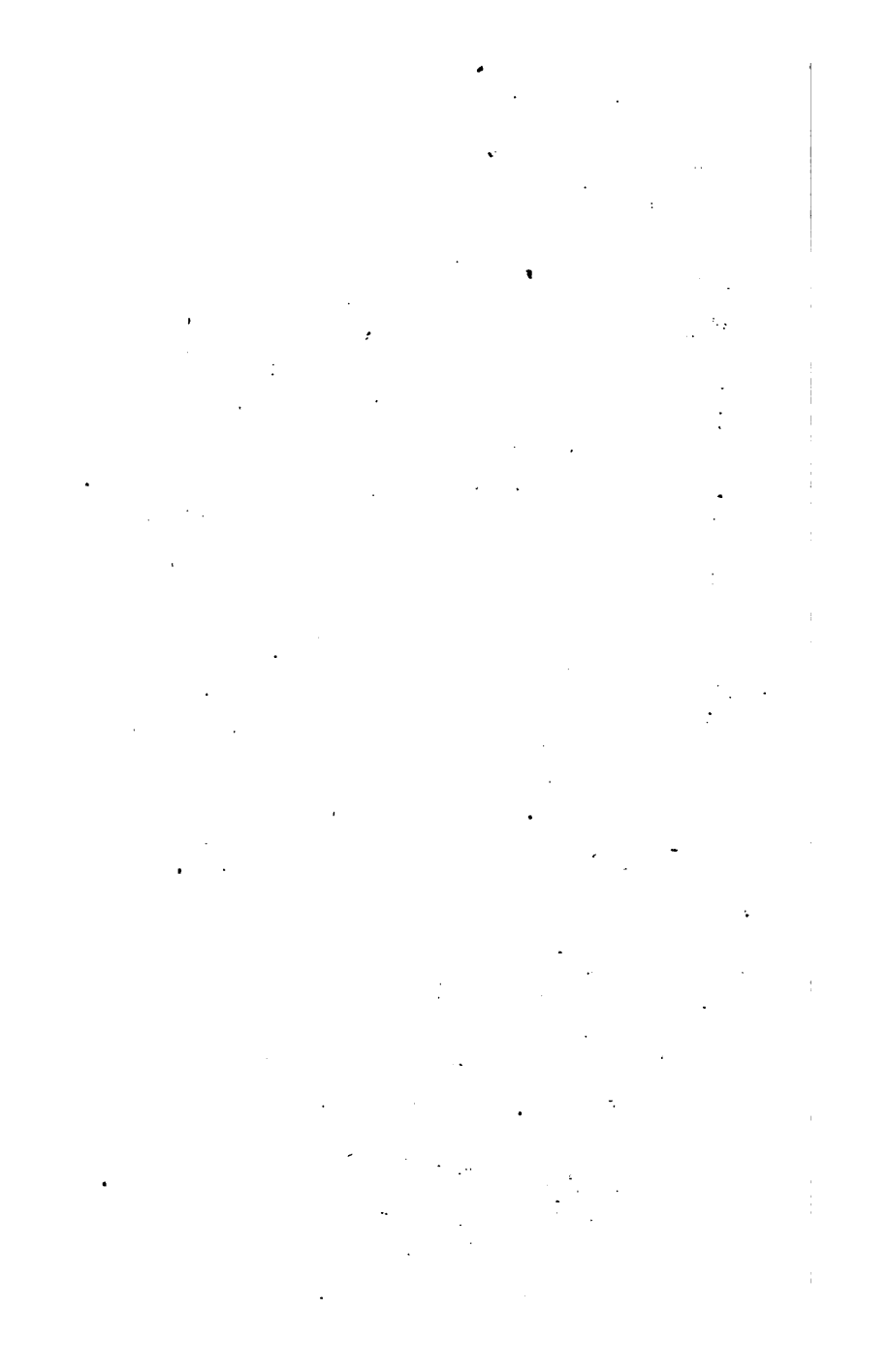
In old MSS, when a stanza or sentence ends in the middle of a line; the next stanza or sentence begins the next line, and is brought up to fill the vacant space of the line above, distinguishing the former period by these, or some such marks, *∞*, *∞*, *∞*, *∞*, which are called *cenn pa eite*, or *cop pa corán*; this is exactly like our *bracket* or the *boustrophedon* of the Greeks: Ex.

Τις πο'ν πῖς πᾶς σο
 πιαδαιν, *∞* πιαγail.
 Πο ε πο ḡní.nem-

Which must be read thus:

Τις πο'ν πῖς πᾶς σο πιαδαιν,
 Πο ε πο ḡní nemπιαγail.

2 1. 2 2. 3 3. 4 4. 5	12. 12 13. 13 14. 14 15. 15	3 16. 16 17. 17 18. 18 19. 19	4 20. 20 21. 21 22. 22 23. 23	5 24. 24 25. 25 26. 26 27. 27	6 28. 28 29. 29 30. 30 31. 31	7 32. 32 33. 33 34. 34 35. 35	8 36. 36 37. 37 38. 38 39. 39	9 40. 40 41. 41 42. 42 43. 43	10 44. 44 45. 45 46. 46 47. 47	11 48. 48 49. 49 50. 50 51. 51	12 52. 52 53. 53 54. 54 55. 55	13 56. 56 57. 57 58. 58 59. 59	14 60. 60 61. 61 62. 62 63. 63	15 64. 64 65. 65 66. 66 67. 67	16 68. 68 69. 69 70. 70 71. 71	17 72. 72 73. 73 74. 74 75. 75	18 76. 76 77. 77 78. 78 79. 79	19 80. 80 81. 81 82. 82 83. 83	20 84. 84 85. 85 86. 86 87. 87	21 88. 88 89. 89 90. 90 91. 91	22 92. 92 93. 93 94. 94 95. 95	23 96. 96 97. 97 98. 98 99. 99	24 100. 100 101. 101 102. 102 103. 103	25 104. 104 105. 105 106. 106 107. 107	26 108. 108 109. 109 110. 110 111. 111	27 112. 112 113. 113 114. 114 115. 115	28 116. 116 117. 117 118. 118 119. 119	29 120. 120 121. 121 122. 122 123. 123	30 124. 124 125. 125 126. 126 127. 127	31 128. 128 129. 129 130. 130 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CHAP. II.

Of Ogham.

The *Ogham* is an occult manner of writing, chiefly confined to monumental inscriptions; but is said to have been also employed by the ancients in sacred rites. There are several kinds of Oghams in the book of Ballymote; the most common of them is explained in the plate; for a further explanation, the reader is referred to the various works of the learned and indefatigable General Vallancey. The following old poem may also illustrate it:

Beit 'n-a haenar dom lejt dejt,
 Alas Luir Djas zan ekletjt,
 Fern trjur, Sait cetnar h et,
 Alas Nuin ina cújjer.
 Uat 'n-a haenar dom lejt cljt,
 Alas Duir Djas zan nejinjt.
 Tinne trjur; cetnar do Choll,
 Ceipt 'n-a cújjer nj celom.
 Wuin fjarctarjna mór an mod,
 Djas do'n fhorte, trjur do'n Ngatol.
 Straif 'n-a cetnar zan dojlge,
 Ruir 'n-a cújjer comfojgte.
 Wilm 'n-a haenar tarjna a nuas,
 Alas Onn Djas zo noegénuas.
 'Up trjur; Eos cetnar cajn.

Ի և զ Եւրոպեացիս.

Եւ զ՝ն-ա Եւրոպիս իմ ան Եւրոպիս,

Օրս ՝ն-ա Եւրոպիս Եւրոպիս.

Սլեմ ՝ն-ա Լիւս Եւրոպիս Լիւս Եւրոպիս,

Մ-ա Եւրոպիս Եւրոպիս Եւրոպիս.

Եւրոպիս Եւրոպիս Եւրոպիս Եւրոպիս;

Եւ Լիւս Եւրոպիս Եւրոպիս Եւրոպիս.

Մ Եւրոպիս Եւրոպիս ՝ն-ա Լիւս,

Եւ Լիւս Եւրոպիս Եւրոպիս. Եւրոպիս. Եւրոպիս.

N. B. The Diphthongs and Triphthongs beginning with e; as ei, eo, eoi, called Եւ, are all distinguished by a cross (x) That beginning with o, called Օր, is marked by a circle. Those beginning with u, called Սլեմ, are all imported by a curve (S) below the line. Two strokes drawn below the line, with two others passing through them, import any Diphthong or Triphthong beginning with i, called Իր. Four strokes above the line, with four others drawn horizontally through them, import any Diphthong beginning with a, called Ման-ժոլ. A curve drawn both above and below the line, (S) or four strokes drawn obliquely from right to left through the line, imports Եր or Զ, called Տրաւր. These two letters, Եր, are often represented by a figure extremely like the Hebrew Դ, *is.* see the *miscellaneous* part of the plate, No. 44. Cu, or q, called Եւր or Եւր, is imported by five perpendicular strokes above the line. Some represent p, by a line drawn parallel to the Եւր or Եւր line; thus, —.

A VOCABULARY,

CONTAINING

ALL the most common Nouns of the Gaelic Language, except those in *ín*, *óg*, *act*, *án*, *aípe*, *áíde*, &c. mentioned in page 200, shewing their Gender and Declension.

m. Stands for masculine ; *f.* feminine ; *m. f.* masculine more commonly than feminine ; *f. m.* feminine rather than masculine.

The figures point out the respective Declensions, and this mark (†) shews that there is some irregularity in the inflection of the Noun, and refers the learner to the exceptions to such Declension.

Æ

Æb, <i>m.</i> 2. † abbot.	Æel, <i>m.</i> 1. lime.
Æbac, <i>m.</i> 1. a dwarf.	Æemaò, <i>m.</i> 2. bending.
Æbain, <i>f.</i> 4. a river.	Æenaò, <i>m.</i> 1. a fair.
Æbìan, <i>f.</i> 3. a wafer.	Æèp, <i>m.</i> 1. air, sky.
Æcaò, <i>m.</i> 1. a field.	Æer, <i>f.</i> 3. age.
Æct, <i>m.</i> 2. condition,	Ægallañ, <i>m.</i> 2. conver-
act.	sation
Æò, <i>m.</i> 1. good luck.	Æg, <i>m.</i> 2. an ox.
Æòapc, <i>f.</i> 3. a horn.	Æibell, <i>f.</i> 3. or <i>m.</i> 1.
Æòbap, <i>m.</i> 1. cause,	a spark of fire.
reason.	Æibéir, <i>f.</i> 4. the sea,
Æbìacaò, <i>m.</i> 2. bury-	[ing. boasting. [het.
Æònacal, <i>m.</i> 1. } bury-	Æibgìtjì, <i>f.</i> 4. alpha-
Æònaòt, <i>m.</i> 2. } al.	Æibíò, <i>f.</i> 3. a habit ; pl.
Æòpao, <i>m.</i> 2. adora-	àibíò.
tion.	Æicío, <i>f.</i> 3. a disease,
Æe, <i>m.</i> 7. the liver.	accident ; pl. àicíò.
Æeòpao, <i>m.</i> 2. lath-	Æippín, <i>m.</i> 1. the sa-
peoning.	crifice of the mass.
	Æighe, <i>f.</i> 7. the mind.
	Æilger,

R

- ʒilger, *f.* 3. desire, longing.
 ʒill, *f.* 4. a cliff.
 ʒillir, *f.* 4. a canker.
 ʒilm, *f.* 4. an elm.
 ʒilt, *f.* 4. a knife, the ankle.
 ʒimfer, *f.* 3. time.
 ʒmoeɣ, *f.* 3. † a young woman.
 ʒiim, *m.* 4. † a name.
 ʒiiri, *f.* 3. anise.
 ʒipɔ, *f.* 4. prosperity.
 ʒipɔe, *f.* 6. height.
 ʒipeɕ, *m.* 1. a noble.
 ʒipɣit, *m.* 1. silver.
 ʒipem, *m.* 2. number, enumeration. [lace.
 ʒipne, *m.* 6. sloe, bulb.
 ʒipneir, *f.* 4. cattle, furniture.
 ʒirling, *f.* 4. a dream.
 ʒirneir, *f.* 4. narration.
 ʒirte, *f.* 6. a poem.
 ʒir, *f.* 4. a place.
 ʒitenn, *m.* 1. furze.
 ʒitne, *f.* 6. † commandment, knowledge.
 ʒitɣir, *f.* 4. recital.
 ʒitɔe, *f.* 7. } submission.
 ʒitɔiɣ, *f.* 4. } sion.
 ʒitpeɕ, *m.* 2. a dwelling.
 ʒiltɣ, *m.* 1. savageness.
 ʒirna, *f.* 6. a flock, herd.
 ʒit, *f.* 3. nursing.
- ʒit, *m.* 1. a joint, a hill.
 ʒitɔir, *f.* 4. an altar.
 ʒim, *m.* 2. time.
 ʒirnapc, *m.* 1. sight.
 ʒirna, *f.* 7. an elegy.
 ʒirɣur, *m.* 1. doubt.
 ʒmur, *m.* 2. attack.
 ʒnal, *f.* 3. the breath.
 ʒnam, *m.* 2. † the soul.
 ʒncolpe, *m.* 6. an anchor.
 ʒngel, *m.* 1. an Angel.
 ʒniɕt, *m.* 2. cruelty, inhospitality.
 ʒnɔ, *m.* 6. misery.
 ʒpa, *m.* 7. an ape.
 ʒp, *m.* 1. slaughter.
 ʒpa, *f.* 7. the loin.
 ʒpa, *m.* 7. a page, servant.
 ʒpān, *m.* 1 bread.
 ʒpar, *m.* 1. room, apartment.
 ʒpɔa, *f.* 6. } corn.
 ʒpɔap, *m.* 1. }
 ʒpc, *f.* 3. a chest, ark, a lizard. [pig.
 ʒpc, *m.* 2. a young
 ʒpɔān, *m.* 1. pride, billock. [pion.
 ʒpɣ, *m.* 1. a chamber.
 ʒpm, *m.* 1. weapon, army.
 ʒpmāil, *f.* 5. armour.
 ʒpticul, *m.* 1. an article.
 ʒp, *f.* 2. a shoe.
 ʒpaɕ, *m.* 1. } an ass.
 ʒpaɣn, *f.* 4. }
 ʒpcall,

- ʒfcall, *f.* 3. armpit.
 ʒfciāō, *m.* 2. } ascen-
 ʒfciām, *m.* 2. } sion.
 ʒfña, *m.* 6. a rib.
 ʒt, *m.* 1. a swelling.
 ʒt, *m.* 2. a ford; *pl.* Bāpc, *f.* 3. a boat.
 atanna.
 ʒta, *f.* 6. a hat.
 ʒtaip, *m.* 5. † a father.
 ʒtar, *m.* 1. rejoicing.
 ʒtaip, *f.* 4. reproach,
 abuse. [quest.
 ʒtēunge, *f.* 6. a re-
 ʒtpač, *m.* 1. a boat.

B.

- Bašun, *m.* 1. a bawn.
 Bac, *m.* 2. impedi-
 ment. [staff.
 Bačul, *f.* 3. a stick,
 Bāo, *m.* 1. a boat.
 Bāōb, *f.* 2. vulture, a
 scold.
 Bægal, *m.* 1. danger.
 Baic, *f.* 4. a crook.
 Baiſe, *m.* 6. † a town.
 Baili, *m.* 6. a bailiff.
 Bame, *m.* 6. milk.
 Baipe, *m.* 6. a game,
 hurling. [a cake.
 Baiſgen, *f.* 3. or *m.* 1.
 Baiſ, *f.* 4. folly.
 Baitep, *m.* 1. crown of
 the head. [limb.
 Ball, *m.* 1. spot, place,
 Balla, *m.* 6. a wall.

- Baſiaip, *f.* 4. * a wed-
 ding.
 Bapa, *m.* 6. a barrow.
 Bapañuiſ, *f.* 5. an opi-
 nion, a simile.
 Bāpc, *f.* 3. a boat.
 Bāpo, *m.* 1. a poet,
 bard.
 Bapoal, *m.* 1. a drake.
 Bapp, *m.* 1. head, top,
 summit.
 Bapún, *m.* 1. a baron.
 Bāp, *m.* 1. death.
 Baſ, *f.* 3. palm of the
 hand.
 Baſcéo, *m.* 1. a basket.
 Bata, *m.* 6. a stick.
 Bé, *f.* 6. a woman.
 Beč, *f.* 3. a bee.
 Béic, *f.* 4. outcry. [cut.
 Béim, *f.* 4. † a blow,
 Beit, *f.* 4. birchtree.
 Bél, *m.* 1. † mouth.
 Belač, *m.* 1. a way,
 road. [wife.
 Ben, *f.* 2. † a woman,
 Benn, *f.* 3. † summit,
 mountain. [sing.
 Bennačt, *m.* 2. a bles-
 Bépla, *m.* 6. a lan-
 guage. [deed.
 Bept, *f.* 3. action,
 Bept, *m.* 1. a burden.
 Béſ, *m.* 2. behaviour;
 tribute, *gen.* béſa.
 Beča, *f.* 7. life.
 Biač, *m.* 1. food, meat;
 gen. bič.
 Bíbla,

- Bíbla, *m.* 6. a bible. Bpágar, *f.* 4. } neck.
 Bílar, *m.* 2. water- Bpága, *f.* 7. }
 cress; *gen.* bílar or Bpaga, *m.* 7. a cap-
 bílrá.
 Bíle, *m.* 6. an old tree. Bpaid, *f.* 5. malt.
 Binne, *f.* 6. } har- Bpat, *m.* 1. a cloak.
 Binner, *m.* 2. } mony, Bpat, *m.* 2. treache-
 melody. ry, design. [dard.
 Bíp, *m.* 2. † a spit, Bpatat, *f.* 1. a stan-
 sharp point. [well. Bpatair, *m.* 5. † a bro-
 Bíp, *m.* 1. water, a ther.
 Bíreð, *m.* 1. prosperi- Bpec, *m.* 1. a trout.
 ty, encrease. Bpec, *f.* 3. smallpox.
 Bladar, *m.* 1. flattery. Bpég, *f.* 3. a lie.
 Blar, *m.* 1. taste. Bpeir, *f.* 4. encrease.
 Blat, *m.* 2. blossom, Bpeir, *f.* 3. judgment.
 flower. Bpeitem, *m.* 2. † a
 Bliagar, *f.* 5. a year. Judge. [strength.
 Blét, *m.* 2. † produce, Bpíg, *f.* 3. force,
 fruit. Bpirlét, *m.* 1. a derout,
 Blonoc, *f.* 3. fat, suet. defeat.
 Bo, *f.* 7. † a cow. Bpo, *f.* 7. † a quern.
 Bóena, *f.* 7. the sea; Bpoc, *m.* 1. † a bad-
 gen. bóenað. [churl. ger.
 Borað, *m.* 1. a rustic. Bpóg, *f.* 3. a shoe.
 Boğa, *m.* 6. a bow. Bpollat, *m.* 1. bosom,
 Boğ, *m.* 1. † belly, preface.
 bag. [the foot. Bpóñ, *m.* 1. sorrow.
 Bonn, *m.* 1. † sole of Bporña, *m.* 6. a fag-
 Bop, *m.* 1. † a table. got.
 Bot, *m.* 2. a house. Bpu, *f.* 7. † the womb;
 Bpacann, *f.* 3. a gaunt- *gen.* bpuinne, or,
 let; *gen.* bpaicne. bponn.
 Bpæñ, *m.* 1. a drop. Bpuat, *m.* 1. brink, bor-
 Bpaván, *m.* 1. a Sal- der; *gen.* bpuat.
 mon. Bpuet, *m.* 2. a belch.
 Bpuígeñ, *f.* 3. a palace.
 Buaðall,

- Buaball, *m.* 1. a musical horn.
 Buacail, *f. m.* 5. a boy, cowherd.
 Buaid, *f.* 5. victory.
 Buaine, *f.* 6. perpetuity.
 Buife, *f.* 6. madness.
 Buille, *f.* 6. a blow.
 Buime, *f.* 6. a nurse.
 Bun, *m.* 2. † root, foundation, bottom.
 Bunaotar, *m.* 1. origin.

C.

- Cabair, *f.* 5. help.
 Cabair, *f.* 4. a chapter.
 Cabla, *m.* 1. a cable.
 Cae, *f.* 3. a berry.
 Cae, *f.* 2. a firebrand;
pl. caeta.
 Cae, *f.* 7. † sheep.
 Caice, *f.* 6. blindness.
 Cair, *f.* 4. quality, condition.
 Cailc, *f.* 4. chalk.
 Cailc, *f.* 6. smalness.
 Cairin, *m. f.* 1. a girl;
pl. cairin.
 Cair, *f.* 3. a chalice.
 Cailc, *f.* 3. an old woman. [ness.
 Cairne, *f.* 6. crooked.
 Cairn, *f.* 4. a shirt, chemise.
 Cain, *f.* 5. † tribute, fine.
 Cairge, *f.* 3. a reason.
 Cairt, *f.* 4. speech.
 Cairne, *f.* 6. delay.
 Cairne, *m.* 2. friendship.
 Cairne, *m.* 2. † a shoemaker, embroiderer.
 Cairne, *m.* 1. a priest of the Sun.
 Cair, *f.* 6. cheese.
 Cairne, *f.* 5. pronouncement. [rule.
 Cairne, *f.* 5. a canon.
 Cairne, *f.* 4. a cannon. [cle.
 Cairt, *f.* 4. a canticle.
 Cair, *m.* 1. † a horse or mare.
 Cair, *f.* 7. a friend.
 Cairne, *m.* 1. a chariot, jaw, gum.
 Cairne, *f.* 5. † prison. [of stones.
 Cair, *m.* 1. a carn.
 Cairne, *f.* 4. a rock.
 Cair, *m.* 1. a hammer.
 Cair, *m.* 1. † a cat.
 Cair, *m.* 2. a battle.
 Cair, *f.* 5. † a city.
 Cair, *f.* 5. † a chair.
 Cairne, *m.* 1. a helmet. [umph.
 Cairne, *f.* 4. † tribute.
 Cair, *f.* 6. the earth.
 Cair, *m.* 2. a lesson.
 Cairne,

- Céčza, *m.* 6. a plough. Cíp, *f.* 3. a comb.
 Ceo, *m.* 1. permission. Cír, *m.* 2. rent; *gen.*
 Céopac, *m.* 2. a sense, cřa.
 faculty, opinion. Ciumař, *f.* 4. a bor-
 Céolončab, *m.* 1. der.
 breakfast. Čař, *f.* 5. † a furrow.
 Ceroem, *m.* 2. † May. Čann, *f.* 3. † children,
 Čeře, *m.* 1. a spouse. issue. [table.
 Čeřebřab, *m.* 1. a Čab, *m.* 1. a board,
 farewell. [degree. Čeř, *f.* 4. the clergy.
 Čém, *f.* 4. † a step, Čeřec, *m.* 1. † a clerk,
 Čép, *f.* 4. wax. clergyman.
 Čepin, *f.* 3. a poultice. Čeř, *m.* 2. a trick.
 Čér, *f.* 5. † a pig. Čřab, *m.* 1. a basket.
 Čeřt, *f.* 4. a question. Čřař, *f.* 3. an assem-
 Čeř, *f.* 3. treachery, bly.
 deceit. Chat, *f.* 3. a hurdle.
 Čell, *f.* 3. a church, Čto, *m.* 6. a peg, print.
 cell; *gen.* cille. Čtoč, *f.* 3. † a stone.
 Čenn, *m.* 1. † the head. Čtoč, *m.* 1. † a bell.
 Čennar, *m.* 2. authori- Čřuam, *f.* 5. † a lawn,
 ty. [stock. level plain.
 Čep, *m.* 1. a block. Čnar, *f.* 3. an ear.
 Čeřc, *f.* 3. a hen; *gen.* Člům, *m.* 2. a feather.
 cřce. Čňab, *f.* 3. or. *m.* 1. a
 Čeřo, *f.* 3. a trade. knock.
 Čeřt, *m.* 1. justice. Čňam, *m.* 1. a bone.
 Čeo, *m.* 7. † a fog. Čňap, *m.* 1. a knob.
 Čeol, *m.* 1. music. Čneřb, *f.* 5. a wound.
 Čřab, *f.* 3. a lock of hair. Čňeř, *m.* 1. † skin,
 Čřall, *f.* 3. sense, rea- neck.
 son. Čňoc, *m.* 1. † a hill.
 Čře, *f.* 3. a pap. Čňu, *f.* 7. † a nut.
 Čňe, *m.* 6. a tribe. Čňuar, *m.* 1. a collec-
 Čňěl, *m.* 1. a sort, tion. [*gen.* čňúwa.
 kind. [chance. Čňům, *f.* 2. a maggot;
 Čňemam, *f.* 5. fate, Čotal, *m.* 1. a cow.
 Čořab,

- Coḡaò, *m.* 1. † war.
 Coḡar, *m.* 1. a whisper, conspiracy.
 Coilect, *m.* 1. † a cock.
 Coille, *f.* 4. † a wood; *pl.* coillte.
 Cóp, *f.* 4. a copy.
 Coip, *f.* 5. † sin.
 Coipse, *m.* 6. oats.
 Coipe, *m.* 6. a cauldron. [step.
 Coirceim, *f.* 4. † a pace,
 Córur, *f.* 5. † a feast.
 Coite, *m.* 6. a canoe, boat.
 Col, *m.* 2. an impediment; *gen.* coil, cuil, cola. [flesh.
 Colann, *f.* 2. † body,
 Colḡ, *m.* 1. † a sting, prickle.
 Coll, *m.* 1. hazle.
 Com, *m.* 1. † the waist.
 Comairce, *f.* 6 protection. [munion.
 Comaíne, *f.* 6. com-
 Comairle, *f.* 6. counsel, council.
 Comairra, *f.* 7. † a neighbour. [ing.
 Comóail, *f.* 5. a meeting.
 Comla, *m.* 6. a floodgate. [versation.
 Comluadar, *m.* 1. con-
 Comrac, *m.* 1. a combat. [logue.
 Comráð, *m.* 1. a dia-
 Compán, *m.* 1. a companion. [par.
 Compár, *m.* 1. a com-
 Comaíne, *f.* 6. friendship, love.
 Conair, *f.* 4. a way.
 Congbáil, *f.* 5. a house, holding.
 Congnáb, *m.* 2. † } help,
 Congnám, *m.* 2. } aid.
 Connaò, *m.* 1. firewood. [pute.
 Conppóir, *f.* 4. a dis-
 Consul, *m.* 1. a consul.
 Contabairt, *f.* 5. dancer, doubt; *gen.* —arta, —airte.
 Copóg, *f.* 3. dockleaf.
 Copn, *m.* 1. a cup.
 Copóin, *f.* 6. a crown; *gen.* —ne, —neet.
 Copp, *m.* 1. † a body.
 Copp, *m.* 1. † a turn, twist.
 Cor, *f.* 3. the foot.
 Corcar, *m.* 1. expence, cost.
 Corñab, *m.* 2. † } defence
 Corñam, *m.* 2. }
 Crábaò, *m.* 1 religion, piety.
 Cráun, *f.* 5. † a sow.
 Crann,

- Cpann, *m.* 1. † a tree. Cput, *f.* 2. † form, shape.
 Cpæb, *f.* 3. a branch, tree. [ny. Cu, *f.* 7. † a greyhound.
 Cpaer, *m.* 1. glutton. Cuaille, *m.* 6 a stake.
 Cpé, *f.* 6. a creed. Cuairt, *f.* 5. a visit.
 Cpé, *f.* 7. † clay. Cuan, *m.* 1. a harbour;
 Cpéer, *m.* 2. a wound. *pl.* cuanta. [form.
 Cperem, *m.* 1. belief. Cuét, *m.* 2. a kind,
 Cpet, *f.* 5. † a ridge. Curo, *f.* 5. † a part,
 Cpetúr, *m.* 2. a creature; *gen.*—úpa. supper. [vince.
 Cpiataþ, *m.* 1. † a sieve. [on. Cúgeð, *f.* *m.* 1. a pro-
 Cpié, *f.* 3. end, regi- *gen.*—le,-leð.
 Cpiþ, *m.* 2. † a girdle. Cuiáñ, *m.* 1. a whelp.
 Cpiþ, *m.* 2. † trem- Cuiþenn, *m.* 1. holly-
 bling. Cuimne, *f.* 6. memory.
 Cpió, *m.* 7. a hovel. Cunneóð, *f.* 3. a churn.
 Cpiob, *m.* 1. a paw. Cumgip, *f.* 5. † a cou-
 Cpióð, *m.* 1. † saffron. ple, a yoke, *gen.*
 Cpióð, *f.* 3. a cross. cuingpeð.
 Cpióð, *m.* 1. portion, Cuiñúñ, *m.* 1. a rabbit.
 dowry. Curpm, *f.* 4. ale, a feast.
 Cpiocenn, *m.* 1. skin, Cúirt, *f.* 4. a court.
 hide. [heart. Cúir, *f.* 4. a cause,
 Cpióðe, *m.* 6. † the matter.
 Cpior, *f.* 3. a cross. Cuiþle, *f.* 7. a vein.
 Cpu, *f.* 7. blood. [ship. Cúl, *m.* 1. the back.
 Cpuabail, *f.* 5. hard. Cumur, *m.* 1. power.
 Cpuar, *m.* 1. hard- Cúñað, *m.* 1. mourn-
 ness. ing. [maid.
 Cpuþ, *f.* 3. a hoof. Cuñial, *f.* 3. a servant,
 Cpuimter, *m.* 1. a Cuñsað, *m.* 1. a co-
 priest of Crom. ver.
 Cpuinne, *f.* 6. the globe. Cuiþ, *m.* 2. putting,
 Cpuineðt, *f.* 2. wheat. sowing, placing.
 Cuiþað, *m.* 1. a boat.
 Cuiþað,

- Cupač, *m.* 1. a knight, hero.
 Cúnam, *m.* 1. care.
 Cuppač, *m.* 1. a bog, marsh.

D

- Dašac, *f.* 3. a vat; *pl.* dašća; *g. s.* dašće.
 Dael, *m.* 1. a chaffer.
 Dál, *f.* 5. a meeting, cause. [hold.
 Dangeit, *m.* 1. a strong
 Damsie, *f.* 6. strength.
 Darp, *f.* 5. † an oak.
 Dálra, *m.* 6. a foster-child.
 Darh, *m.* 1. an ox.
 Dáji, *m.* 2. a poem, poetry, verse.
 Dat, *m.* 2. a colour.
 Dešac, *m.* 1. a debate.
 Déo, *m.* 2. a jaw, set of teeth.
 Deipir, *f.* 5. † haste.
 Deit, *f.* 4. a lathe.
 Déipc, *f.* 4. alms.
 Delb, *f.* 3. figure, form.
 Delš, *m.* 1. a thorn, pin.
 Delpač, *f.* 1. brightness.
 Deñon, *m.* 1. a demon, devil.
 Dép, *m.* 1. † a tear.
 Depb, *f.* 3. a churn.
- Depc, *f.* 3. an eye.
 Depña, *f.* 7. palm of the hand.
 Deoč, *f.* 3. † a drink.
 Deopac, *m.* 1. an alien, stranger.
 Dia, *m.* 7. † God.
 Diašal, *m.* 1. devil.
 Diař, *f.* 3. ear of corn.
 Dien, or oien, *m.* 1. protection. [venge.
 Dišaltar, *m.* 1. red.
 Diře, *f.* 7. the deluge.
 Dímur, *m.* 1. pride.
 Ding, *f.* 4. a wedge.
 Diřle, *m.* 6. a die.
 Dittell, *m.* 1. endeavour.
 Djuc, *m.* 1. a duke.
 Diře, *m.* 6. † law.
 Dobpón, *m.* 1. sorrow.
 Dočar, *m.* 1. harm.
 Doipe, *m.* 6. a grove.
 Dolár, *m.* 1. grief.
 Domblař, *m.* 1. gall.
 Doñañ, *m.* 1. the world. [day.
 Doññac, *m.* 1. Sun.
 Donar, *m.* 1. ill-luck.
 Dopb, *f.* 3. a kind of grass. [music.
 Dopv, *m.* 1. humming,
 Dopn, *m.* 1. a fist.
 Dopnčup, *m.* 1. a hilt.
 Dopur, *m.* 1. † a door.
 Dpaí, *m.* 7. † a heathen priest. [figure.
 Dpeč, *f.* 3. a form, Dpéčr,

- Dpéct, *m.* 1. a poem. 'Eoac, *m.* 1. a jealous
 Dpémipe, *m.* 6. a lad- man, clothes, apparel.
 der. 'Eoail, *f.* 5. advantage.
 Dpem, *m.* 2. a tribe. 'Eoan, *m.* 1. the face.
 Dpitte, *f.* 7. a spark. Eopao, *m.* 2. a divisi-
 Dpoiβél, *m.* 1. diffi- on. [*gen. etá.*
 culty. [people. Eo, *m. f.* 2. time, law ;
 Dponz, *f.* 3. a tribe, 'Ez, *m.* 2. death ; *gen.*
 Dpuét, *m.* 2. dew ; éza.
gen.—ta. Ezar, *m.* 2. order.
 Dpum, *m.* 5. † a back. Eglar, *f.* 4. a church.
 Dpum, *f.* 4. embroi- Ezia, *f.* 7. wisdom.
 dery. Eioenn, *m.* 1. ivy.
 Dpúr, *f.* 4. lust. Eizeñ, *f.* 3. *or, m.* 1.
 Duar, *f.* 4. a reward. violence. [ed man.
 Duan, *f.* 3. a poem. 'Eiger, *m.* 1. † a learn-
 Dúe, *f.* 3. the ear. 'Eizeñ, *f.* 3. a cry,
 Dúil, *f.* 4. † an ele- about.
 ment. Eilit, *f.* 4. a hind.
 Dúleñ, *m.* 2. † God. 'Eipge, *f.* 6. rising.
 Duille, *f.* 6. a leaf. 'Eipic, *f.* 4. a fine.
 Duñe, *m.* 6. † a man, Eia, *f.* 6. a swan.
 person. Eiaoa, *f.* 7. } know-
 Dúñ, *m.* 2. a fort. ledge,
 Dúñac, *m.* 2. † a camp, }
 abode. [country. f. 5. } art,
 Dútcas, *m.* 1. native science.
 E. Elta, *f.* 7. a flock, herd.
 Eñ, *m.* 1. † a bird.
 Eoacp, *f.* 5. † a key.
 Eoas, *m.* 1. know-
 ledge.
 Eopna, *f.* 6. barley.
 Epsall, *m.* 1. a tail.
 Epsañ, *m.* 1. a saint.
 Eppac, *m.* 1. the spring
 Er, *m.* 2. a waterfal.
 Erbaò, *m.* 1. want.
 'Eo, *m.* 2. jealousy. Erboz, *m.* 1. a bishop.

F

- Fæðar, *m.* 1. edge of a tool.
 Færa, *m.* 1. power.
 Fára, *m.* 5. a prophet.
 Fási, *f.* 5. † a ring.
 Fáilte, *f.* 6. a welcome.
 Faípe, *f.* 6. watching.
 Faíppge, *f.* 6. the sea.
 Faíproe, *f.* 7. } confes-
 Faípron, *f.* 4. } sion.
 Faírnéir, *f.* 4. intelli-
 gence, relation.
 Fáirtme, *f.* 6. a pro-
 phesy.
 Fáirté, *f.* 6. a field.
 Fáirtér, *m.* 1. fear.
 Fála, *f.* 7. a grudge.
 Fallumn, *f.* 4. a mantle.
 Fár, *m.* 1. growth.
 Fárac, *m.* 1. a desert.
 Fáti, *f.* 2. cause.
 Feðar, *m.* 1. goodness.
 Feðt, *m.* 2. a time.
 Feiðer, *m.* 2. † a debtor.
 Férom, *f.* 4. † use.
 Féil, *f.* 4. a festival.
 Féir, *f.* 4. a feast.
 Féit, *f.* 4. a sinew.
 Fell, *m.* 1. or *f.* 3. trea-
 son.
 Feoif, *f.* 5. flesh.
 Fep, *m.* 1. † a man.
 Feph, *f.* 2. a cow.
 Fepg, *f.* 3. anger.
 Fepm, *f.* 2. the alder
 tree.
 Feppann, *m.* 1. land.
 Fept, *m.* 1. virtue.
 Feptain, *f.* 5. rain.
 Férgs, *f.* 3. a beard.
 Fiacaí, *m.* 1. a tooth.
 Fiad, *m.* 1. a debt.
 Fiad, *m.* 1. † a raven.
 Fiad, *m.* 1. a deer; *g.*
 fiad.
 Fiadair, *f.* 4. testi-
 mony, presence.
 Fiúe, *m.* 7. a poet.
 Fíth, *m.* 2. wine.
 Fine, *f.* 6. a tribe.
 Fínfað, *m.* 1. hair.
 Fír, *m.* 2. † knowledge.
 Fíttell, *f.* 3. chess.
 Flaítt, *f.* *m.* 5. a prince.
 Fleð, *f.* 3. a feast.
 Flercað, *m.* 1. a clown.
 Focaí, *m.* 1. a word.
 Fogail, *f.* 5. plunder.
 Fogar, *m.* 1. noise.
 Foglaím, *f.* 5. learning.
 Fogmar, *m.* 1. harvest.
 Foghað, *m.* 2. † } assis-
 Fogham, *m.* 2. } tance
 Fojgroe, *f.* 7. } pati-
 Fojgrom, *f.* 4. } ence.
 Fojpcenn, *m.* 1. end.
 Fojpm, *f.* 4. a form.
 Fojpnept, *m.* 1. vio-
 lence. [ing.
 Fofat, *m.* 1. a cover-
 Folt, *m.* 1. † hair.
 Fonn, *m.* 1. † land, a
 tune.
 Fóp,

- Pōp, *m.* 1. protection. Bellamhain, *f.* 5. a promise.
 Pōpaj, *m.* 1. knowledge. Ben, *m.* 2. a gem.
 Pōp, *m.* 1. † a fork. Ben, *m.* 1. love.
 Pōpmao, *m.* 1. envy. Biall, *m.* 2. a hostage.
 Ppaeē, *m.* 1. heath; Billa, *m.* 6. a servant.
gen. ppaiē. [swer. Biumair, *f.* 4. a future.
 Ppēpa, *m.* 6. an ap. Blac, *f.* 3. palm of the
 Fuacē, *m.* 2. cold. hand.
 Fuaōaē, *m.* 1. plunder- Bīaj, *m.* 1. a lock.
 ing. Bkenn, *m.* 2. a valley.
 Fuaia, *f.* 5. sound. Bleo, *m.* 7. a tumult,
 Fuat, *m.* 2. hatred. flight.
 Fuīgell, *m.* 1. a rem- Blicaj, *m.* 1. prudence.
 nant. Bīmaē, *m.* 1. a lobster.
 Fuaī, *f.* 5. † blood. Bīonīe, *f.* 6. glass.
 Bīaj, *f.* 4. glory.
 Bīaj, *m.* 1. noise, talk.
 Bīun, *f.* 3. a knee.
 Bīai, *f.* 6. the counte-
 nance.

B.

- Bāa, *see* goā.
 Bāai, *f.* 5. a taking, Bāin, *m.* 2. † an action.
 conquest. {fork. Būir, *f.* 4. the face.
 Bāai, *f.* 3. a prop. Bob, *m.* 1. a beak.
 Bāo, *m.* 1. † a withe. Bōa, *m.* 7. a smith.
 Bāet, *f.* 3. the wind. Bōrō, *f.* 4. theft.
 Bāuin, *f.* 4. sand. Bōr, *m.* 1. † a garden.
 Bāaj, *m.* 1. a disease. Bpāo, *m.* 2. love.
 Bāpa, *m.* 6. a gander. Bpāi, *f.* 4. ugliness.
 Bāf, *f.* 3. a stalk, stem. Bpēpa, *f.* 3. grace;
wants singular.
 Bēo, *m.* 1. † a goose. Bpēm, *m.* 5. † a bit,
 Bēōaj, *m.* 1. Aram, piece.
 (a plant.) Bpenn, *m.* 1. a joke.
 Bēē, *f.* 3. a bough, arm. Bpūi, *f.* 3. the sun.
 Bēūieē, *m.* 1. winter. Bpūaj, *f.* 3. the hair.
 Bēūemhain, *f.* 5. a birth. Bpūaj, *f.* 3. the cheek.
 Bēīaē, *f.* 3. the moon, Būaj, *f.* 4. danger.
 Būaj, *f.* 4. danger.

ḡuaḡ, *m.* 1. coal.

ḡuaḡa, *f.* 7. the shoulder.

ḡuiḡe, *f.* 6. a prayer.

ḡut, *m.* 2. † a voice, word.

1.

ḡall, *f.* 3. a thong;
gen. ḡulle.

ḡapḡenḡe, *f.* 6. mid-
night prayer.

ḡarc, *m.* 1. a fish.

ḡapḡnn, *m.* 1. hell.

ḡm, *m.* 4. butter.

ḡmell, *m.* 1. a burden.

ḡmḡāḡ, *m.* 1. rowing.

ḡñber, *m.* 1. mouth of
a river.

ḡñenn, *f.* 4. the brain.

ḡñeḡi, *f.* 3. a daughter.

ḡñro, *f.* 4. shrovetide.

ḡñr, *f.* 4. † an island.

ḡnniḡe, *f.* 7. } narra-

ḡnniḡi, *f.* 4. } telling.

ḡnnenn, *f.* 4. the mind.

ḡñao, *m.* 1. a place.

ḡngā, *f.* 7. a claw, nail;

pl. ḡngne.

ḡññāo, *m.* 2. † } won-

ḡññāḡ, *m.* 2. } der.

ḡñnar, *m.* 2. treasure.

ḡñnar, *m.* 1. lower part.

ḡt, *m.* 2. corn.

L.

ḡā, *m.* 7. † a day.

ḡab, *f.* 3. a lip.

ḡācā, *f.* 7. † duck.

ḡaet, *m.* 1. a hero.

ḡaeḡ, *m.* 1. a calf.

ḡāiḡ, *f.* 5. a tulip.

ḡāip, *f.* 5. † a mare.

ḡām, *f.* 3. a hand

ḡann, *f.* 3. a sword,
blade.

ḡāp, *m.* 1. floor.

ḡapḡip, *f.* 5. † a flame.

ḡebap, *m.* 1. a book.

ḡec, *f.* 3. a flag-stone.

ḡeca, *f.* 7. † a cheek.

ḡeet, *m.* 2. a grave.

ḡeḡenn, *m.* 1. a les-
son.

ḡeḡer, *m.* 1. a cure.

ḡeim, *f.* 4. † a leap.

ḡeñe, *f.* 6. a shirt.

ḡeḡe, *f.* 6. sloth.

ḡenn, *m.* 2. † ale.

ḡep, *m.* 1. the sea;

gen. ḡip.

ḡeḡ, *f.* 3. an emi-

nence.

ḡep, *m.* 2. profit.

ḡetap, *m.* 1. leather.

ḡeomāñ, *m.* 1. a moth.

ḡeōñ, *m.* 1. a lion.

ḡeḡ, *m.* 2. a physician;

gen. ḡeḡā,

Lín

- Lſſi, *m.* 1. flax.
 Linn, *f.* 4. † a pool.
 Lir, *m.* 2. † a fort,
 house.
 Litir, *f.* 4. a letter.
 Loč, *m.* 2. † a lake.
 Lóčan, *m.* 1. a torch.
 Loinġer, *f.* 3. † a fleet.
 Lomġer, *m.* 1. banish-
 ment.
 Long, *f.* 3. a ship.
 Lopġ, *m.* 1. a troop.
 Luačair, *f.* 5. a bul-
 rush, rushes.
 Lúb, *f.* 3. a loop.
 Luc, *f.* 3. a mouse.
 Lučt, *m.* 1. people.
 Lúġnar, *f.* 2. August;
 Lammas.
 Lujġ, *f.* 4. an herb.
 Lujain, *f.* 4. † a veil.
 Lujġ, *m.* 2. † an herb.

 L.
- Mac, *m.* 1. † a son.
 Macań, *m.* 1. }
 Macaem, *m.* 1. }
 a youth.
 Macair, *m.* 6. a field.
 Maca, *m.* 7. a dog.
 Macora, *m.* 7. a dog.
 Macel, *m.* 1. a servant.
 Macer, *m.* 1. a steward,
 serjeant.
 Macġ, *m.* 1. a plain.
 Macġ, *m.* 2. a trump.
 Macġab, *m.* 1. mocking.
- Maice, *m.* 6. a stick.
 Maicoń, *f.* 4. morning.
 Maicom, *f.* 4. † a breach.
 Maicveń, *f.* 3. a mai-
 den.
 Maicveń, *f.* 3. a place.
 Maicġter, *m.* 1. a
 master.
 Maicń, *f.* 4. goods.
 Maicir, *f.* 4. a spear.
 Maicġ, *f.* 4. woe.
 Maca, *m.* 6. a bag.
 Maca, *f.* 7. eyebrow.
 Macnač, *m.* 1. † a monk.
 Macn, *f.* 3. a wedge.
 Macbha, *f.* 7. an ele-
 gy.
 Mac, *m.* 1. a horse.
 Macmor, *m.* 1. mar-
 ble.
 Macr, *m.* 1. beef.
 Macr, *m.* 2. March.
 Macair, *f.* 5. † a mo-
 ther.
 Macail, *f.* 5. deceit.
 Macair, *f.* 5. memory.
 Macań, *m.* 1. † a par-
 snip. [bulk.
 Maco, *m.* 1. bigness,
 Macair, *f.* 3. † a churn.
 Maco, *f.* 3. a balance.
 Macair, *f.* 4. mirth.
 Macón, *f.* 3. middle.
 Macoġ, *m.* 1. whey.
 Macirġ, *f.* 4. rust.
 Macleč, *m.* 1. a rogue.
 Macell, *m.* 1. a hill, ball.
 Macem, *f.* 3. a kiss.
- Macġ.

- Weng, *f.* 3. deceit. N.
 Weiima *f.* 7. courage.
 Wep, *m.* 1. † a finger. Náipe, *f.* 6. shame.
 Wepðaf, *m.* 1. a mis- Nafna, *f.* 7. an enemy.
 take. Náíðe, *m.* 7. a babe,
 infant.
 Wí, *f.* 7. † a month. Naern, *m.* 1. a Saint.
 Wjan, *f.* 3. will. Nærðac, *f.* 3. a snipe.
 Wiaf, *f.* 3. a dish. Natap, *f.* 5. a snake.
 Wif, *f.* 3. † honey. Neo, *f.* 3. a nest.
 Wíle, *m.* 7. a soldier. Nél, *m.* 1. † a cloud.
 Wiñ, *f.* 4. meal. Níb, *m.* 3. † a thing.
 Wínn, *m.* 1. a crown, Ním, *f.* 4. poison.
 oath. Nóo, *m.* 1. † an abbrev-
 Wíp, *f.* 3. a part. viation.
 Wipe, *f.* 6. madness. Nóm, *f.* 5. † noon.
 Wipnec, *m.* 1. courage.
 Wipúp, *m.* 1. measure.
 Wog, *m.* 2. † a slave.
 Wogal, *m.* 1. a husk. O.
 Wóio, *f.* 4. a vow.
 Wóit, *f.* 5. † a bog. Obap, *f.* 4. † work.
 Wónaó, *m.* 1. money. 'Og, *f.* 3. a virgin.
 Wong, *f.* 3. mane, 'Oglác, *m.* 1. a servant.
 crest. [ment. Oíoe, *m.* 7. a god-fa-
 ther, tutor.
 Wópónf, *f.* 5. parlia-
 Wuc, *f.* 3. a pig. Oróp, } *f.* 4. snow.
 Wume, *f.* 6. a nurse. Oigip, }
 Wust, *f.* 4. the back. Oíerhuni, *f.* 5. nurture,
 Wuniél, *m.* 1. neck. education.
 Wumtep, *f.* 3. people, Oíted, *m.* 1. liberality,
 tribe. dignity. [sury.
 Wup, *f.* *m.* 5. † the 'Oipírte, *m.* 6. a trea-
 sea. 'Ol, *m.* 2. drinking,
 drink.
 Wupigēñ, *f.* 3. a bur- Oí, *f.* 6. oil, olive.
 den, charge, family. Oíann, *f.* 2. † wool.
 Wúp, *m.* 1. † a wall. Olc,

- Oic, *m.* 1. † harm.
 Ollam, *m.* 2. † a doctor,
 chief bard.
 Onoir, *f.* 5. honour,
 respect.
 'Op, *m.* 1. gold.
 Oráio, *f.* 4. an oration.
 Opna, *f.* 7. barley, *g.*
 opnafi.
 Poll, *m.* 1. † a hole or
 pit. [jig
 Popt, *m.* 1. † a tune,
 Ppár, *m.* 1. brass. [bounce.
 Ppéb, *f.* 3. a kick,
 Ppóinn, ppáinn, *f.* 4.
 a dinner, a meal.
 Punc, *m.* 1. a point,
 article.
 Pur, *m.* 1. a lip.

P

- Pailm, *f.* 4. the palm
 tree. [fering.
 Páir, *f.* 4. passion, suf-
 Páirpe, *m.* 6. a child.
 Paptáñ, *m.* 1. a crab-
 fish
 Pépla, *m.* 6. a pearl.
 Peppa, *f.* 7. a person.
 Pian, *f.* 3. † *g.* péine,
 pain.
 Piar, *f.* 3. a worm.
 Pib, *f.* 3. a pipe, flute.
 Pibap, *m.* 1. pepper.
 Pláñ, *f.* 3. a plague.
 Plærñ, *m.* 1. a husk or
 shell.
 Plérñ, *f.* 3. a noise, a
 slap.
 Pluc, *f.* 3. the cheek.
 Plúp, *m.* 1. flour, meal.
 Pobuñ, *m.* 1. † a people,
 congregation.
 Póñ, *f.* 3. a kiss.

R.

- Ráò, *m.* 1. * a say-
 ing.
 Ráòapc, *m.* 1. sight.
 Rann, *m.* 1. a verse,
 a part.
 Ré, *f.* 6. the moon.
 Reçt, *m.* 2. power, au-
 thority.
 Répún, *m.* 1. reason.
 Reite, *m.* 6. a ram.
 Reoñ, *m.* 1. † frost.
 Rí, *m.* 7. a king.
 Riáñuñ, *f.* 5. a rule,
 government.
 Riap, *f.* 3. distribution,
 obedience.
 Riarc, *m.* 1. a moor,
 fen; *g.* piarc.
 Rinn, *f.* 4. the point of
 a weapon.
 Riçt, *m.* 2. the shape,
 likeness.

Riñafi,

Ríḡaí, *f.* 2. † a queen. Sceṭ, *f.* 3. a bush,
 Rít, *m.* 2. † a course, briar.
 flight. Scél, *m.* 1. † a story.
 Róo, *m.* 2. a way, road. Sciaí, *f.* 3. *g.* rciíne,
 Roḡa, *f.* 7. choice. a knife. [shield.
 Rór, *m.* 2. a rose. Sciat, *f.* 3. a wing, a
 Rorḡ, *m.* 1. † an eye. Scoif, *f.* 4. a school.
 Rot, *m.* 2. a wheel. Scolb, *f.* 3. † a pricle.
 Rúí, *m.* 3. † a secret. Scpín, *f.* 3. a shrine.
 Ruairḡ, *f.* 4. flight, Scpír, *m.* 1. † ruin,
 chace. destruction.

S

Sac, *m.* 1. a sack. session. [chase.
 Saeḡal, *m.* 1. the world, Seifḡ, *f.* 3. hunting, a
 life. Semap, *f.* 3. trefoil.
 Saḡapt, *m.* 1. a priest. Séí, *m.* 1. prosperity.
 Saḡeo, *f.* 3. or *m.* 1. Seíḡar, *m.* 2. antiquity.
 an arrow, dart. Sepc, *m.* 1. and *f.* 3..
 Saif, *f.* 4. a beam. love, affection.
 Saif, *f.* 5. a willow-tree. Seirḡ, *f.* 4. sedge.
 Saill, *f.* 4. fat. [ness. Seol, *m.* 1. † a sail.
 Saínt, *f.* 4. covetous- Seát, *m.* 2. a shadow.
 Sáif, *f.* 3. a heel. Síc, *m.* 1. † frost.
 Saíann, *m.* 1. salt. Síif, *m.* 1. seed, issue.
 Saíḡar, *m.* 1. filth. Símaḡ, *m.* 1. a fox.
 Saíḡair, *f.* 5. † a psal- Síra, *m.* 6. a court, par-
 ter, chronicle. liament.
 Saímaí, *f.* 5. all-hal- Síif, *f.* 4. peace.
 lows; *g.* raíma. Slaḡ, *m.* 1. theft, ra-
 Saímpaḡ, *m.* 1. summer. pice.
 Saí, *m.* 7. † a learned Sláíde, *f.* 6. health.
 man. Slám, *m.* 2. a lock of
 Saetap, *m.* 1. labour. hair or wool.
 Saep, *m.* 1. a carpenter. Slat, *f.* 3. a rod, a yard,

Sleḡ, <i>f.</i> 3. a spear.	Τ.
Sliaḡ, <i>m.</i> 3. † a mountain.	Taeḡ, <i>m.</i> 1. a side.
Slige, <i>f.</i> 6. † a way, road.	Taiñ. <i>f.</i> 5. † a land, country.
Slícr, <i>m.</i> 2. † seed, off-spring.	Tairel, <i>m.</i> 1. a journey.
Slíř, <i>m.</i> 2. † a side, side of a country.	Tál, <i>m.</i> 1. an adze.
Sluaḡ, <i>m.</i> 1. † an army, multitude.	Tál, <i>f.</i> 2. dropping.
Sluařaio, <i>f.</i> 4. a shovel.	Talañ, <i>f.</i> 2. or <i>m.</i> 1. the earth.
Smép, <i>f.</i> 3. grease.	Tapḡ, <i>m.</i> 1. a bull.
Smeig, <i>f.</i> 4. the chin.	Tec, <i>m.</i> 3. a house.
Smól, <i>m.</i> 1. snuff of a candle.	Téo, <i>f.</i> 2. a rope.
Snatao, <i>f.</i> 3. a needle.	Tegarc, <i>m.</i> 1. teaching, doctrine.
Sorḡél, <i>m.</i> 1. the gospel.	Teḡiaç, <i>m.</i> 1. a family.
Sofar, <i>m.</i> 1. comfort.	Tempull, <i>m.</i> 1. † a church or temple.
Sofur, <i>m.</i> 1. † light.	Tengā, <i>f.</i> 7. a tongue.
Spéir, <i>f.</i> 4. a liking, fondness.	Ter, <i>m.</i> 2. heat.
Speř, <i>f.</i> 3. a scythe.	Térom, <i>f.</i> 4. † death.
Spép, <i>f.</i> 3. the sky, firmament.	Teine, <i>f.</i> 6. fire.
Spian, <i>m.</i> 1. a bridle.	Tigerna, <i>m.</i> 6. a lord.
Spól, <i>m.</i> 1. satten, silk.	Tímiā, <i>m.</i> 6. a will, testament.
Spur, <i>m.</i> 2. † a stream.	Tířciāo, <i>m.</i> 2. † a
Šrař, <i>f.</i> 3. a stallion.	Tířciāř, <i>m.</i> 2. } a beginning.
Stoc, <i>m.</i> 1. † a sounding-horn.	Tiñól, <i>m.</i> 1. a congregation.
Subāřce, <i>f.</i> 6. virtue.	Típ, <i>f.</i> 3. a land, country.
Suḡ, <i>m.</i> 2. juice, liquor.	Tnúť, <i>f.</i> 2. <i>g.</i> enŭťa, envy.
Suřoe, <i>f.</i> 6. a seat.	Tobap, <i>m.</i> 1. † a well.
Sařl, <i>f.</i> 5. the eye.	Tořl,

Τοῖς, <i>f.</i> 4. the will.	Τὴν, <i>f.</i> 3. a wave.	Τὴν, <i>m.</i> 2. a journey.
Τοῦ, <i>m.</i> 1. † regard, fruit, profit.		U.
Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 5. the sea- shore.	Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 2. time, sea- son.	Ua, <i>m.</i> 6. † a descen- dant, grandson.
Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 3. a tribe.	Τῶν, <i>m.</i> 2. a herd or flock.	Uabap, <i>m.</i> 1. pride.
Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 4. the Tri- nity.	Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 6. mercy.	Uacrap, <i>m.</i> 1. the top, cream
Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 4. a foot.	Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 2. a hatchet.	Uaig, <i>f.</i> 5. a den, grave.
Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 3. the country.	Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 6. straw, thatch.	Uaignep, <i>m.</i> 1. secrecy, solitude.
Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 6. a flood,	Τῶν, <i>f.</i> 2. a hill.	Uajm, <i>f.</i> 5. a den or cave.
Τῶν, <i>m.</i> 1. a tower.		Uajm, <i>f.</i> 4. time.
		Uajp, <i>f.</i> 4. an hour.
		Uan, <i>m.</i> 1. a lamb
		Ubal, <i>m.</i> 1. † an apple.
		Uet, <i>m.</i> 1. † the breast.
		Uelle, <i>f.</i> 7. an elbow.

N. B.—1. Derivatives in *ape*, *aroe*, *urœ*, are of the *sixth* Declension.

2. Derivatives in *at*, *et*, *ar*, *ep*, are of the *first* Declension; but some in *ar* and *ep* are of the *second*.

3. Derivatives in *act*, are of the *second* Declension.

4. Derivatives in *op*, *comp*, *urœ*, are of the *fifth* Declension.

5. Diminutives

5. Diminutives in *áin*, are of the *first* Declension.

6. Diminutives in *ín* and *og*, are of the *third* Declension.

7. Verbal Nouns, whose characteristic Vowel is *broad*, are of the *second* Declension.

8. Abstract Nouns, formed from the Genitives of Adjectives, are of the *sixth* Declension.

The above Rules being pretty general, it was not thought necessary to encrease the Vocabulary by inserting Nouns reducible to them.—See pages 20 and 181.



We shall conclude with a little verse, in Ogláchtar, often subjoined to Gaelic MSS :

Tuagá rí, a leabáin-big: báin ;
 Tíopaó aín lá. ír bu fíí,
 Déiríopaó neó of cinn do éláir,
 Ní maíppenn aín lám do fepíí !

How sad it is, fair little book ;

The day shall sure arrive,

When o'er thy page it shall be said,

Thy Author's not alive !

This

This appears to possess so much of the spirit of the following lines of the Persian poet, Hirbed Hormuzyar, that we cannot forbear quoting them here :

“ This which I have written, I know not who
“ shall read.

“ Though I should die, without doubt this
“ will remain.

“ The black characters of the writing will
“ endure,

“ When he that wrote them ~~shall have moul-~~
“ der'd into clay.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

INTRODUCTION.

Page 14, line 3, for typical read typographical.

GRAMMAR.

Page 27, line 2, for ceɣt read ceɣt.

48, — 15, for ɣaɣɣat read ɣaɣat.

65, — 12, for *off me* read *of* or *off me*.

102, — 36, for ɔɣum read ɔɣum.

103, — 2, for asati read as, ati.









